

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Heating of Grain Due to Grain Mites

A microscopic mite scarcely visible to the naked eye, and so small that 100,000 of them can be placed on a single square inch, is responsible for grain going out of condition. Quite often the first notice the warehouseman has of its presence is a peculiar and characteristic odor.

Altho recently giving trouble in an elevator at Claresholm, Alberta, the mite is by no means limited to Canada, but can be found wherever grain is stored. Two years ago the mites were discovered in Fort William, Ont., mostly in the boot of an elevator leg, where the dust accumulates.

Mites may be found in wheat in all seasons, but they are most plentiful in the warm summer and autumn months. They do not thrive unless the moisture is in excess of 13 per cent. When very numerous the infested grain appears to be heaving. The dust and dirt caused by their activities hinders free ventilation between the kernels of grain and so tends to promote heating. Accumulation of their excrement may start bacterial action in the grain.

The grain mite, *Aleurobius farinae*, gnaws its way into the germ of the grain, which it eats, first passing into the endosperm and working until the grain is nothing but a hollow shell. The mite is hardly discernible to the naked eye. It is more or less oval in shape and the body is covered with a few long hairs. As many as 50 mites may be found occupying the hollow husk of a wheat kernel. During heavy infestations their cast skins and dead bodies accumulate in fluffy light brown masses. If on the warehouse floor they roll up into piles, which are blown about with each gust of wind. No other group of grain pests will produce these masses.

The females usually lay from 20 to 30 eggs, scattered about the food as small, oval iridescent structures. Their period of incubation varies from three or four days to several weeks, depending upon temperature.

In a warehouse where sacks of cottonseed cake were stored the mites were found in piles beside the sacks, to a height of four inches, from this they were crawling away in every direction. As they can crawl at the rate of two inches a minute they can readily infest clean grain placed near.

Besides grain the mites live on flour, dried fruits, dried meats, cheese and many other substances.

Altho it is said that fumigation is, not effective against mites owing to their lack of tracheae, R. N. Chapman, Minnesota entomologist, found that when 7 pounds of carbon bisulfid was used to 1,000 feet of space most of the mites were killed, but wherever they were in cracks or under several inches of feed some of them survived.

A number of the mites were exposed recently to an atmosphere containing a 50% concentration of Proxate, the new insecticide, the Liquid Carbonic Co. reporting a 100% mortality. Repeated tests will be made of the effect of Proxate on the eggs and larvae, as well as the adult mites.

It is possible to kill them by raising the temperature for five minutes to 118 degrees F. After having been subjected to this heat they will die within 24 hours.

An infestation of the grain mite is followed by an increase in the numbers of another mite that preys upon and kills off the grain mite. This predaceous mite belongs to the family Cheyletidae, and does not damage the grain in any way. In turn, it dies from starvation.

In the engraving herewith are shown dorsal and ventral views of the grain mite, also known as the Tyroglyphus, enlarged 100 times, as drawn by U. S. Entomologist Howard.

The certain methods of getting rid of the pest are to raise the temperature to a killing degree, or, preferably reduce the moisture content to the killing percentage, which, as stated in the foregoing, is 13 per cent. Running or drying the grain often reduces the moisture sufficiently to effect a kill.

The activity of this mite affords an explanation of many cases of grain heating erroneously ascribed to moisture, when in fact, the moisture simply activated the mites.

Chapman gives an interesting account of the effect of moisture on cottonseed meal. Samples taken from certain carlots of meal with a high moisture content showed mites to be present in fairly large numbers. These carloads were blended with meal of less moisture content, after which 20 samples taken from the blended meal in various parts of the warehouse failed to reveal a single mite. Later a pile of meal which had accumulated below a conveyor thru which the blended meal was removed from the warehouse was literally alive with the mites after it had been moistened by a rain.

The bacterial action of the excrement in fermenting and inducing chemical change in the grain may be the explanation of the presence of deadly gases, supposed to be carbon monoxide, in deep grain bins. "Clean and dry" should be the guiding motto of every elevator operator who carries grain long in store. Frequent vigilant inspection and turning of low grade or dirty grain is the only safeguard against this troublesome pest, otherwise it may do a lot of damage before its presence is discovered.



Grain Mite, Tyroglyphus, 100 Times Enlarged

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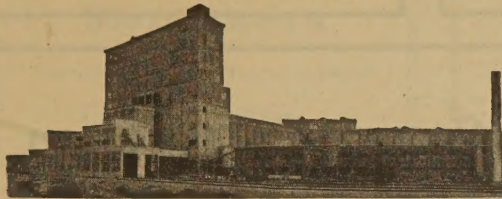
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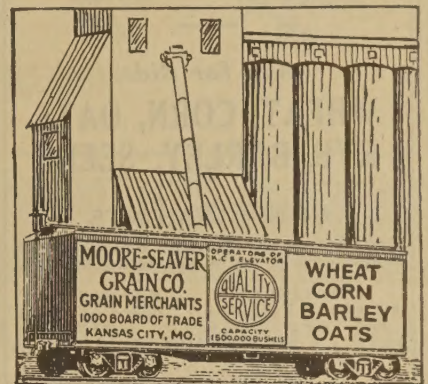
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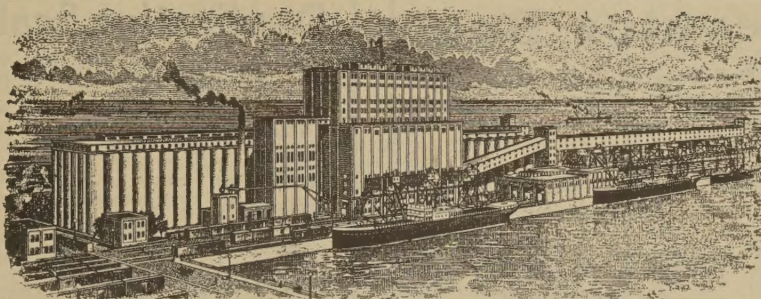
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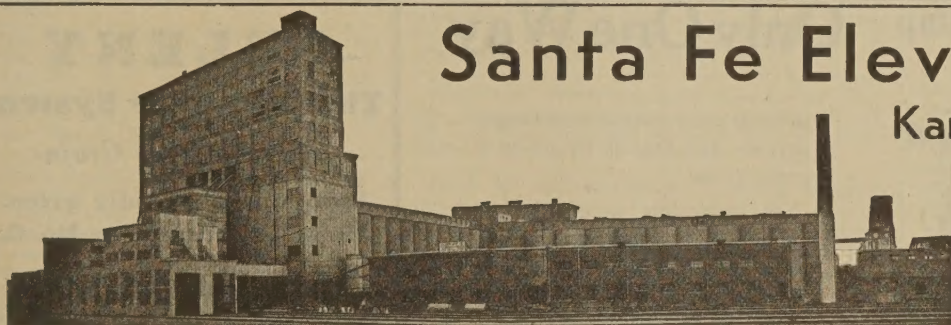
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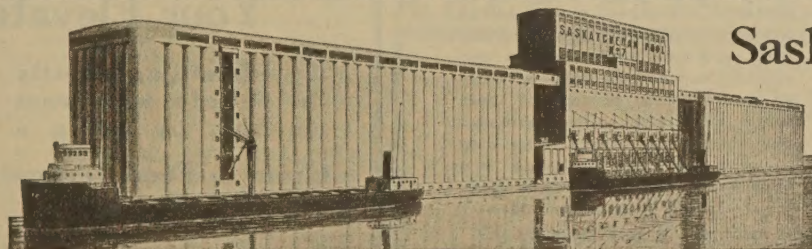
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GRAIN ELEVATORS
Flour and Feed Mills Warehouses

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.

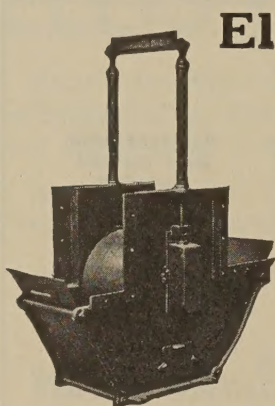
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is now associated with
W. A. KLINGER, INC.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Builders of Grain Elevators,
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Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge.
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



Say you saw it in the
Journal
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Thanks



Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-
chokeable, Automatic Takeups,
20" Diameter Pulley, Large Ca-
pacity.

*Use Rubber Covered Cup
Belt—It Pays*

**WHITE ★ STAR ★
COMPANY**
Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book

A labor saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 200 leaves, 100 white bond, machine perforated leaves bearing 800 tickets of form shown, interleaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.35. f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

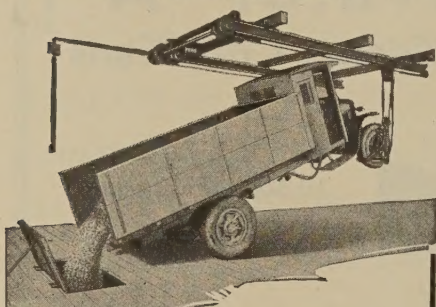
Bought of _____ 19__	
Load of _____	
Price _____ per cwt.	Gross _____ lbs.
Price _____ per bu.	Tare _____ lbs.
Driver—On. Off.	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
	_____ Weigher.

One-fourth actual size.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

McMillin Truck Dump

For Electrical Power



A dump which fills all requirements.
All parts overhead.

Can be extended to dump into any
number of dump doors.

Furnished with either racks or wheel
hooks.

Under perfect control.

Smooth and powerful in operation.

This is an all-steel overhead dump;
the power unit being completely as-
sembled in one electrically welded
steel frame, which includes winding
drums, motor, and worm gear in one
unit.

Installation consists of hanging the
track, all other parts of the dump
are either mounted on or clamped to
track which makes a very inex-
pensive dump to install.

For prices, plans for installation,
and descriptive circular

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Only One Way

to keep your business messages
private and that is by using a
grain code.

In selecting a code, you
should avoid buying one so
large you can't find what you
want, or so small it does not
cover the business.

Universal Grain Code

contains 150 pages, giving 14,910
code words, covering grain, milling
feeds and field seeds, and no two
spelled near enough alike to cause
an error. Three or four of these
words will convey a long message
that you would otherwise hesitate
to send for fear of going into
bankruptcy and no one would know
their meaning without the code.

The price is only \$3.00.

Code words for the new U. S.
wheat, corn and oats grades are
included.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED**

332 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

ZELENY Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a

**Grain & Feed Journals
For Sale Ad**

I have been a subscriber and reader
of the Journals for years. I get a lot
of good out of it and it would be hard
to get along without it. It brings a
message twice each month that's worth
waiting for.—O. Ivar Norden, mgr.,
Clay-Leahy Grain Co., Galva, Kan.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

IOWA—Modern elevators for sale in good territory. Want to retire from business. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

IOWA—Four elevators for sale in Central and Western part of state, in good corn territory; easy terms. Write 71W2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO—Two elevators on W. & L. E. R. R. and one on N. Y. C. R. R. in Horn County, Ohio, for sale. Good reason for selling. P. H. Fulstow Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—30,000 bu. elevator for sale; only elevator at station; doing good business; a money making proposition. Write 71U10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

NORTHEAST NEBRASKA—35,000 bus. cribbed elevator; modern; electric; located in grain territory; also feed shed; coal sheds; hog yards; office; scales; low price cash. Write H. C. Cratty, Neligh, Neb.

BURBANK, OKLA.—Wheat and corn elvtr. on Santa Fe Ry. for sale; 8,000 bus. capacity; coal bin attached, also whse. for flour and feed; also house in town for sale; sell both for \$3,700—\$1,700 down, bal. easy payments. Ponca City Mfg. Co., Inc., Ponca City, Okla.

N. ILLINOIS elevator, lumber and coal business station on St. Paul for sale; offer modern residence, store bldg., corncrib, coal sheds, double lumber shed, cement house, modern elevator, 5 small buildings, complete \$5,500 cash. Merchandise extra; no trades. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

INDIANA—22,000 bu. elevator for sale on NKP RR. Equipment includes: oat huller, feed grinder, mixer, cleaner, automatic loading scale, power dump, corn cracker & grader. Handle coal, grain, hay, straw, feeds, seeds, salt, flour. Buildings include: feed warehouse and hay barn. Only one other elevator in Elwood. J. D. Higbee, Receiver, Elwood, Indiana.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR CHECKS—Use a Todd Protectograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS FOR SALE

WYOMING—Flour and feed mill for sale; a good location; priced to sell. Address Mrs. D. S. Butler, Gillette, Wyoming.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Liquidation sale—feed mill, formerly operated by Pease & Dwyer Co. A complete, modern plant for manufacture of stock and poultry feeds; ready to run on an hour's notice; on I. C. and Frisco tracks, within 200 ft. of deep water on Mississippi River. 50,000 bus. bulk storage, ample sack storage, 18 motors. This section, with cotton bringing a good price, is improving rapidly. Must be sold. Happy Feed Mills, Inc., J. T. Morgan, Pres.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED by experienced grain man; good mechanic; expert on combustion engines; not afraid of work; can furnish best of refs. D. L. Dowd, Templeton, Ind.

POSITION WANTED with elevator as manager, bookkeeper and auditor; experienced; 40 yrs. old; married; personal interview desired. Write 71W4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

MAN OF EXPERIENCE in calling on grain shippers of S. Dak., Iowa, Minn. and Ill., for grain receivers and barley buyers, wishes position to represent live firm on the road. Address 71S2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SCREENINGS WANTED

WE ARE INTERESTED in booking country run elevator grain screenings. We can use about a car every month. Send sample and prices to Arlington Heights Roller Mills, Arlington Heights, Illinois.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Universal Grain Code.—Compiled especially for grain dealers and millers, to reduce telegraph tolls and to prevent expensive errors. Contains no ambiguities. Complete and up-to-date. 150 pages, 4½x7 ins. Paper bound, price 75c and postage. Order "Special Universal Grain Code."

Record of Receipts.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is. Order Form 83 Special.

Improved Railroad Claim Blanks require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment. Are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index, instructions and summary, with four sheets of carbon. The original is sent to the claim agent, and carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim. Sells for \$2. Have few loosely bound and soiled one at \$1. four at \$1.25 and two at \$1.50. Order 411-E (overcharge in freight or weight) "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

TWO BURNER ELECTRIC Brown-Duval Moisture Tester, like new, also Torsion Balance Scale. L. H. Adams & Co., Lake City, Iowa.

NO. 2 WESTERN CORN Cleaner for sale; No. 25 Western Pitless Corn Sheller. Address Van Ness Const. Co., 440 Grain Exch., Omaha, Neb.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 and 4-bu. Richardson Automatic Scales; 2,000 lb. and 4,000 lb. Fairbanks Dial Scales; Hopper Scales; Toledo Exact Weight Scale; No. 0 Corn Cutter; Conical Corn Cracker; Corn Cutter and Grader; Corn Meal Bolter; New and Used Batch Mixers; Gedge Gray Mixers; Huhn, Hess and Cutler Driers; Dust Collectors; Alfalfa Bolters; Humphrey Manlift; Clipper Cleaners and Graders; All Kinds of Grain Cleaners; Semi-Diesel Engines; Motors All Sizes; Large and Small Pulleys; Attrition Mills All Sizes; New and Used Hammer Mills. Everything for the Feed Mill or Elevator. Write Your Wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Michigan.

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine which is not in use, and which you wish to sell will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

SCALES WANTED

USED RICHARDSON Automatic Bagging Scale Wanted, 3 bu. size. Also Richardson Bulk Grain Scales for wheat. Give price, size and serial number. Address 71V3, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

SCALES FOR SALE

FAIRBANKS 6-TON Wagon Scale for sale. Write Emden Farmers Grain Co., Emden, Ill.

HOWE LATEST Type 10 ton 18x8 platform scale for sale; as good as new. Write 71W11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FAIRBANKS 50 bushel and 300 bushel hopper scales; one Howe 250 bushel hopper scale; guaranteed condition. Address 71W3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ONE 12-BUSHEL and one 4-bushel Richardson Automatic Scales for sale; in perfect working condition; will sell cheap. Write 71U4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

PERFORATED METAL SCREENS FOR FLOUR AND FEED MILLS

WE manufacture Perforated Metal Screens for Flour, Feed and Hammer Mills. Any size screen with whatever size perforation you desire. When in need of screens, let us supply you. Our prices are low and our screens are made of high grade long wearing steel. Chicago Perforating Co., 2439 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.

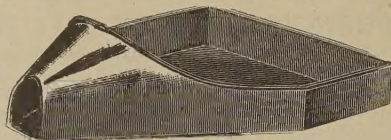
MOTORS FOR SALE ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ENGINES FOR SALE

A FEW EXCEPTIONAL buys in rebuilt diesel engines, 1-25-hp.; 2-90-hp.; 1-125-hp.; Fairbanks-Morse and other standard makes. Guaranteed performance. Write us your needs; we may have just the engine you want. John Reiner & Co., Inc., 29 Howard St., New York, N. Y. Walker 5-1795.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

SAMPLE PANS

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

Use of Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon gives a complete record and at the same time, a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6¾ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book 7½x12 inches. 250 leaves with 5 sheets of carbon.

Each ticket has spaces for following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19GT Duplicating. Price \$1.50.

Triplicating is the same form as 19GT described above with 125 sheets strong white tissue for buyer, bound in between the original tickets for hauler and the duplicate for headquarters so as to make three copies with one writing. Five sheets dual faced carbon, 375 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$2.00.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 600 original and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet bearing originals may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing.

Printed on bond paper, check bound, in heavy board covers, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. 150 pages. Price \$1.25, plus postage. Weight, 2¼ lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. _____	_____ 19 _____
Load of _____	
From _____	
To _____	
Price per bu. _____	Gross _____ lbs.
Test _____	Tare _____ lbs.
Man ON—OFF _____	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
	_____ Weigher

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)



The Adolphus Hotel is Dallas' Convention Headquarters. Capable of serving two large conventions at the same time. Large, beautifully decorated banquet halls . . . Service unsurpassed . . . Cuisine unexcelled anywhere in the South. . . Truly the Southwest's Finest Convention Headquarters.

IN DALLAS

THE **Adolphus**
HOTEL

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Established 1888

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE

Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD

Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 8, 1933

LOANS on corn by the A. A. A. may encourage some farmers to hold their surplus off the market, but when the price suits them the movement will be heavy.

CHLOROPICRIN (tear gas) is being used with excellent results in exterminating infesting insects as well as in driving out yeggmen who break open safes and release the gas stored inside the door for their special benefit. Most of the night prowlers are extremely finicky about the gas they breathe.

WEEVIL MAY have joined the N. R. A., but they are surely not abiding by the 40 hour a week code, for many elevator operators find they are in fact working every hour of the day, and damaging more grain than usual. If you must hold small grain, turn it occasionally and make sure that it is free from destructive insects, then when you do find your bins infested, fumigate thoroughly with a chemical that can be depended upon to destroy the pests without earning a discouraging discount on your next shipment.

GRADING purchases at country stations carefully reduces the disappointing discounts when the grain is shipped.

SO MANY changes are being made among the country elevator operators the mailing list of yesterday is obsolete.

IOWA ELEVATOR operators have been visited so frequently by night prowlers, some of them are installing large safes and placing adding machines, radios, typewriters, stamps and loose change in the safe every night.

THE ACREAGE planted to winter wheat does not indicate a marked reduction. Evidently the farmers who have not signed an agreement to reduce are increasing their acreage. They must expect higher prices.

THE FARMER'S dissatisfaction with prevailing prices for his products seems to discourage grain buyers from applying for or displaying the blue eagle, altho they may be willing to abide by the country elevator code when it is formally approved.

ABANDONING railroads in some of the grain surplus states has left a number of well built elevators stranded without shipping facilities, so that they are dependent on the troublesome trucks to get their grain to the nearest rail carrier. If freight rates had been reduced the short lines might have produced sufficient revenue to justify their continued operation.

CORN PROCESSING taxes, fortunately for grain dealers, do not involve them in the web with millers of that cereal. The corn the elevator operator grinds into feed is untaxed, and he can continue the purchase and sale of corn as usual. The processor will pay the tax to the government and take it out of the producer, in the reduced price paid.

AFTER the federal government has become the owner of cash corn in every part of the land under its corn commodity loan plan it will devolve upon the country elevator operator to move the corn to the terminal or elsewhere. This may involve much red tape in accounting that could be simplified by the co-operation of the new National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns in drawing up the terms of sale.

COUNTRY GRAIN elevator operators will be greatly pleased when the final draft of their code of fair practices has been approved by the N. R. A. Yesterday a committee from the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns, presented its final draft of the code. If this is approved, we will present it in full in the next number for the studious consideration of country elevator operators throughout the land.

THE MORE VIGILANT every member is in conducting his business in keeping with the spirit and the letter of the code governing his line of business, the quicker will all come to recognize the advantages of abiding by all of its requirements. If the final code provides that the prices paid for grain and charged for feeds and other commodities sold to farmers shall be posted, then it is to the advantage of every dealer to comply and to abide by the posted prices.

RED SQUILL is generally admitted to be the premiere rat exterminator, but Erie, Pa., has discovered a new remedy that seems to drive the rodents from even their most secluded retreats. Recently, law officers dumped many barrels of whiskey down a sewer and discovered the rats' uncontrollable aversion for bootleg liquor. In fact, hundreds of rodents ran for the air and scurried about in search of new domiciles free from "hootch."

CONGRESS will soon convene in another session which will be wilder than the last unless our conservative citizens induce their representatives in both houses to place a permanent check on governmental threats and warning to business, as well as governmental ventures into business which discourage private enterprise and strangle individual initiative. Threatening buyers does not help producers of farm products, but drives the buyers out of the market and hurts the producers more than anyone.

WHILE EVERY grain merchant throughout the land would welcome higher prices for all grains, the activities of the A. A. A. do not seem to have an elevating influence, and the impression continues to prevail that prices would be better now if the Government had stayed out of the markets and left them to the control of supply and demand. Every effort to boost prices by buying large stocks of many commodities both by the Federal Farm Board and the A. A. A. seems to have exerted a positive depressing influence.

AN EXPLOSION in the dust collector near the roof of an elevator at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, last month was credited to sparks caused by metal passing through the hammer mill. The explosion dislodged the roof and broke out the windows, but fortunately did not start a fire. While the mill was supposed to have been protected by a standard magnetic separator, it is very evident that some hard substances passed through the separator which caused a shower of sparks. Like every other device on the market, the standard magnetic separator approved by the fire prevention engineers has many cheap imitators, and, no doubt, the cheaper the separator, the poorer the protection secured against iron by its users.

POLICING THE TRADE in hope of securing enforcement of the code of fair practices is sure to present many trying problems, and those in charge of the work by the trade organizations are anxious to stamp out the many bad practices long stimulating cut-throat competition and destroying living margins. The members of the trade everywhere have suffered so greatly from their own bad practices, it is no wonder that every country grain dealer anxious to conduct a profitable business, has hastened to join with his brothers in the state ass'ns. Today, we find all of the grain trade organizations of the Corn Belt, both the country elevator operators and feed dealers, enjoying a larger membership than ever before. So if the members give their organizations active support in securing the enforcement of the code, it should insure better business conditions and safer profits for all concerned.

Decision on Non-Member Transactions

The decision by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals published on page 359 denying the Farmers National Grain Co. the right to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade as long as it transacts more than 50 per cent of its business for non-members is the first in which this section of the co-operative law has been passed upon.

Interior and terminal marketing pools have disregarded this clause of the law, being willing to handle non-member shipments of grain to swell their volume of business. At some country stations the co-operative elevator handled non-member grain as an accommodation to the grower, when there was no other elevator in town.

In remanding the case for a determination of the relative volume of member and non-member grain another question may arise, as to the propriety of including, in the membership total of shipments from a country station, the grain grown by a non-member of a co-operative. If these are subtracted from the shipments made by the companies composing the National Grain Corporation its admission to the Board of Trade may be still more remote.

More Care Needed in the Selection of Fumigants

While it has been many years since we received so many complaints of grain mites, meal moths, flour moths, weevil and other insects infesting grain, never have we known of so many shipments of grain being graded down and discounted because of the use of fumigants which left an oily deposit or an objectionable odor on the grain. Complaints from different markets indicate that either the farmers who have been holding small grain several years have been induced to try home-made moth killers, or else the country shipper has again played sucker to a traveling peddler.

The results of the various toxic gases which have been given thorough tests by expert chemists, have been published time and again, so country shippers should not permit themselves to be misled into using false fumigants which generally do more damage to their grain than the insects they are attempting to kill.

Years ago, the only effective fumigant known to the trade was bisulfide of carbon, a gas heavier than air, which would penetrate even the deepest bin of grain, but so many plants were wrecked by the explosion, or destroyed by the fire which followed, that no fire insurance company will longer permit the use of this hazardous gas.

Hydrocyanic acid gas is deathly poison to human, as well as to all other forms of life, so should not be used, excepting by an expert chemist who knows how to handle it. Larvacide and Proxate can be used by inexperienced fumigators without injury to humans and with disastrous results to insects if they will but follow the instructions carefully.

While the efforts of many shippers to get rid of destructive insects infesting their grain is most commendable, the use of any chemical or solution which earns a heavy discount for the grain when shipped is surely of no direct benefit.

Price Fixing Governors' Descent on Washington

The proposal by the governors of five western states that the federal government fix prices of wheat, corn, beef cattle, hogs and butter fats by licensing processors and handlers to pay a fixed price threw a scare into the grain trade, that was not allayed by early reports of favorable consideration by the administration.

Fear that the administration would embrace the price fixing program was aroused in view of its present price fixing of rice and gold. In principle any other commodity could be added to the list. The verdict of the administration that the scheme was not workable was received by the trade with thanksgiving.

The history of price fixing by governments, of wheat, rubber, coffee and what not is invariably the same, sometimes a brief period of apparent success, always followed by dismal failure.

The disastrous record of our own Federal Farm Board did not deter the governors from advocating a repetition on a vaster scale of that fiasco; and it remains to be seen whether the senators and congressmen at the coming session can override the present purpose of the A.A.A. to limit governmental activities to production control by agreement, financed by processing taxes.

At any rate the governors' aim to obtain for the producers a parity price with pre-war can not be accomplished, for constantly mounting taxes will increase the price of what the farmer buys faster than the price of what he sells.

The cost of carrying out the price fixing plan would be at least ten billion dollars, and it is doubtful whether the federal government could raise the money. The latest issue of government bonds is selling under the price when issued, and with the dollar devaluated to 63 cents the \$1,000 bond is worth only \$630 gold in the markets of the world.

Another reason for not expanding activities of the federal government is that all is not going so well as promised under the NRA. A bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board stated recently that there had been a decline in industrial activity "marked in industries in which processing taxes or codes have become effective recently."

Whatever may be the reason, it is apparent

that the brain trust is now on the defensive, and if this marks the turning point of its return to sound economic principles that have stood the test of time the grain trade will have reason to be most thankful.

A New Grain Infesting Insect

Grain producers and grain handlers are confronted with a new destructive insect, which has not given the trade of this century any trouble.

While the entomologists look upon this grain mite as an oldtime offender, the grain handler of this age has not suffered from its destructive activities. The mite's reappearance in sections far apart is supposed to be traceable to the farmers holding small grain two and three years in bins or basements not suited to the maintenance of conditions favorable to the keeping of grain in merchantable condition.

The grain mite *Aleurobis Farinae* has appeared in more stations in Western Canada the last two crops than ever before, but is just as likely to occur in Texas or Oklahoma, as it recognizes no International Boundaries or State Lines.

Wheat in many bins infested by the mite has heated unexpectedly and caused the owners considerable anxiety, principally because the mites are so small they often escape detection by the casual observer. However, the extermination of the pest is not difficult, and elevator operators who are vigilant can minimize the damage to their grain by frequently turning, blowing or cleaning the grain from the infested bins. Under no circumstances should grain which is known to have been infested be permitted to remain at rest for an indefinite period without frequent vigilant inspection.

Trade Boom in the Offing

During the past four years of readjustment there has accumulated a shortage in capital goods that can not be made good without a great expansion in industrial activity. While consumer goods, being mainly of current consumption and production, such as hog product, can readily be increased in volume of production, an increased production of capital goods requires new machinery and new buildings, with ramifications of industrial revival in every direction.

The president of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute estimates that in the United States alone the deficiency in industrial equipment and machinery will amount to \$40,000,000,000 by the end of 1933, taking no account of equipment that must be replaced because obsolete.

The total absence of profit or promise of profit has conspired to deter investment in capital goods production, during the past three years; but with the great back-log of unfilled orders in prospect the more discerning of the merchants and manufacturers may be expected to declare, as did Admiral Farragut entering Mobile Bay: "Full speed ahead; and damn the torpedoes."

In the coming revival of trade the grain dealers are certain to share as the handlers of the raw material for the manufacture of foodstuffs and many other products indispensable in a time of industrial activity. Then too the repeal of the 18th amendment will start new distilleries and permanently increase the demand for grain.

A High Way and a Low

To every man there openeth
A way, and ways, and a way,
And the high soul climbs the high
way,
And the low soul gropes the low;
And in between, on the misty flats
The rest drift to and fro.
But to every man there openeth
A high way and a low
And every man decideth
The way his soul shall go.

—John Oxenham.

Tax or Embargo on Rye

For several months past the disparity between prices of rye in the United States and abroad have made it commercially profitable to import rye despite the duty of 15 cents per bushel. More than 6,000,000 bus. of rye has been imported, a movement that never happened before.

The rye crop of the United States is officially estimated at 23,100,000 bus., against 40,400,000 bus. in 1932, but the consumption continues heavy due to increased use of rye in bread to escape payment of the processing tax on wheat flour. An increased demand is expected for rye in the manufacture of rye whisky. During the period 1905-1914 the consumption of rye for distilling as officially reported amounted to 5,000,000 bus. annually.

Large crops of rye in all Danube basin countries have resulted in almost record low prices abroad, with the lowest prices quoted in Hungary. The present exportable surplus of rye in the Danube basin is estimated at 7,875,000 bus., nearly all of it still on hand. For 24 countries the world's rye crop is estimated at 1,000,616,000 bus., against 960,587,000 bus. in 1932.

Urging an increased import duty on rye the directors of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange recently sent the following telegram to Geo. N. Peek, chief of the A. A. A.:

The directors of this exchange feel that in the present emergency an absolute embargo on the importation of grain into this country should be declared at once, if that is possible under the law. If that is not possible, it is respectfully suggested it is due the farmers of this country, and is due the agricultural adjustment administration in its great work of increasing the farmers' buying power and re-establishing agriculture in its rightful relation to industry, to increase the import duty on rye to an approximate parity with the duty on wheat, both bread grains.

Under the flexible provision of the tariff act it is possible to increase the duty 7½ cents per bushel, after the Tariff Commission has found that costs of rye production are higher here than in foreign countries. The Commission has called a hearing for Nov. 23 on this question.

To embargo rye imports under the NRA it would be necessary to show that some code or agreement under that act was being rendered ineffective by such imports.

Rye and wheat both are food grains and it seems inconsistent for the government to promote the exportation of wheat amounting to 35,000,000 bus. from the Pacific Coast at the wheat growers' expense to cut down the surplus there while the companion cereal is coming into the country from Europe.

Machinery Manufacturers Formulate Code

Manufacturers of grain cleaning and processing machinery have formed the Cereal Machinery Ass'n, for effecting a code of trade practice under the NIRA.

Its officers are A. E. Hall, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, pres.; W. H. Williams, B. F. Gump Co., Chicago, vice-pres.; L. A. Koch, Chicago, sec'y. Its directors are A. C. Barbeau, S. Howes Co., Silver Creek, N. Y.; W. S. Brashear, Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co., Moline, Ill.; A. M. Marsh, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. M. Soars, Sprout-Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa.; and L. S. Strong, Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Membership fees have been set at \$25. Annual dues are \$25.

A code of fair competition has been prepared by the organization and submitted to administration officials in Washington, where a hearing was scheduled for Nov. 6. The code provides the customary sections regarding collective bargaining by employees, elimination of child labor, reduction in hours to a maximum of 40 hours per week, minimum wage levels, and additional pay for overtime.

Each member of the industry is asked to file with the ass'n statistics regarding plant capacity, volume of production, volume of sales in units and dollars, orders received, unfilled orders, stocks on hand, inventory (both raw and finished), number of employees, wage rates, employee earnings, and hours of work.

Use of a cost accounting system and prohibition of selling below cost except in the case of dropped lines, seconds, or emergency reduction of inventories is part of the code. When a below-cost sale is to be held notice must be filed with the ass'n at least two weeks in advance.

Interchange of price lists, and discount sheets with available terms, between manufacturers is provided, so that each may be fully informed of his competitors' prices. Where price lists are not used they are to be provided by the manufacturers should the ass'n decide it to be necessary. The ass'n would be given authority to demand fixing of a fair competitive price.

Listed among the unfair trade practices are rebates and/or other forms of direct or indirect price concessions; discrimination between purchasers, and untruthful advertising with intent to mislead prospective purchasers.

The Cereal Machinery Ass'n is associated with the Machinery & Allied Products Ass'n.

The Corn Processing Tax

After he had decided to levy a processing tax of 28 cents per bushel on corn Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace called a hearing for Nov. 2 on whether the tax to be levied Nov. 5 would cause disadvantages to the corn industry in competition with other products, and after hearing from Geo. M. Moffett of the Corn Products Refining Co., R. C. Miner of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Arthur Ballentine of the Commercial Solvents Co.; Lewis DeBurger of the Evans Milling Co., Indianapolis; Chester Gray, lobbyist for the American Farm Bureau, and John H. Caldwell of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, and others, decided to cut the tax to 5 cents per bushel for the remainder of November, with an increase to 20 cents Dec. 1. The reduction was made for the purpose of not penalizing floor stocks of corn products that are subject to competition from industrial products that can be produced cheaper than the corn product with the tax added.

Representatives of the wet and dry corn milling industry emphatically declared that a processing tax of 28c a bu., the difference between the current farm price and parity price, would result in a decline in consumption. The tax would mean an increase of 1 cent per pound on corn sugar, 70 cents per 100 lbs. on syrup, and 80 cents per 100 lbs. on starch.

No tax will be levied on corn ground into feed.

On each 100 lbs. of products the following percentage of the 5 cents or 20 cents processing tax will be levied, in assessing floor stocks:

Unit 100 lbs.—	Conversion factor, %
Cracked corn, corn chop or ground corn (except for feed*)	178.57
Screened cracked corn, screened corn chop, or screened ground corn (except for feed*)	185.19
Corn meal, maize meal or Indian corn meal:	
Degermed	300.00
Nondegermed	200.00
Hominy grits, corn grits or brewers' grits (coarse, medium and/or fine)	300.00
Corn flour or brewers' flour	200.00
Brewers' corn flakes	350.00
Corn flakes (breakfast food type)	450.00
Pearl or table hominy	300.00
Cornstarch (not modified)—	
Standard powdered (less than 11% moisture)	281.39
Standard pearl (11@13% moisture)	275.11
Lump (more than 13% moisture)	265.80
Cornstarch (modified)—	
Starch, laundry	281.39
Starch used as brewers' materials	275.11
Glucose, 41° Baume	237.50
Sugar, crude, "70"	233.01
Corn oil—Crude	311.52
Refined	331.61
Corn in secondary processing, including mash	178.57
Distilled spirits	20.00

*To be exempt from the floor stocks tax, cracked corn, corn chop or ground corn, screened or not screened, must be the product of field corn processed for feed purposes only.

Exchange Code Re-Drafted

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on Nov. 3 gave their approval to minor changes in the grain exchange code, as published in the Journal Sept. 13, pages 171 and 172.

The amended code prescribes how the business conduct com'te shall be constituted, and that the com'te shall engage a supervisor to make necessary investigations and reports and hire the necessary employees to assist him.

It is now required that each exchange provide proper means of electing to membership of the board of directors a fair apportionment of the various branches of the trade interests in the exchange, and provide that this purpose be carried out, whether the nominations be made by a committee or by a petition from the membership.

Each exchange shall notify the sec'y of agriculture when its rules are changed.

Each exchange is made liable for its pro rata share of the expense of administering the code as incurred by the code administrative com'te.

Permanent Code for Country Grain Elevators Is Completed

The Code Committee of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Associations held a special meeting in Chicago on Nov. 1 to go over a completed draft of a permanent code soon to be presented in Washington. R. B. Bowden, W. E. Culbertson, Lawrence Farlow, C. E. Huff and Geo. E. Booth were present.

In preparing this permanent code to cover the entire country grain elevator trade, the main features of the employment and trade practice sections as approved in our temporary code under the President's Reemployment Agreement are resubmitted. The administrative or enforcement section of the code has been expanded to meet requirements and the entire code amplified and made more complete.

We have wired for an appointment early next week with National Recovery Administration officials in Washington first to present and discuss informally with them the employment features of the code. Two or three members of your Code Committee will represent you in this informal conference. We are expected to reach an agreement or have the approval of the National Recovery Administration on employment features before asking the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for a formal hearing on trade practices and administration of the code.

We feel that the close relationship of the country grain elevator with the farmer should be recognized in the labor provisions of the permanent code just as was done in our temporary code under the President's Reemployment Agreement.

Respectfully yours,

Geo. E. Booth, Chairman,
Code Committee of the National
Federation of Country Grain
Elevator Ass'ns.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Loans to Co-operatives at 4%

Grain & Feed Journals: Where can we obtain loans from the government at 4% as stated by P. A. Lee on page 282 of the Journals for Oct. 11?—Zobisch Grain Co., Butler, Okla.

Ans.: These loans are not for private grain firms but are limited to co-operative companies. Information on the procedure necessary to obtain a loan can be had by addressing the Farm Credit Administration, 1300 E. Street, Washington, D. C.

Implement Company's Mortgage Worthless?

Grain & Feed Journals: Kindly give me a decision of the following problem:

Mr. S—, has been a tenant on a farm owned by Mrs. H—, who lives in California but who employs Mr. W—, as her agent. Mr. S—, moved Mar 1, 1933, leaving corn and oats on farm. Mr. S—, is supposed to give one-half of grain delivered at elevator and cash for pasture and grass land.

The undivided corn was shelled after Sept. 1, 1933, and the agent, Mr. W—, said there should be $\frac{3}{4}$ of 4,000 bus. for landlady's share plus 500 bus. of former crop. There was less than 2,500 bus. of the corn so I paid landlady for all.

Now an implement company claims its mortgage is not satisfied and demands that I pay it. Mr. S—, has moved several loads of corn from farm and fed quite a lot and has no record of weights of any corn taken away or fed. Can the implement company collect from me on this corn?

If I am not mistaken the tenant unless he has a written agreement of the division of crop or an agreement to be allowed to hold after Sept. 1st (or six months after expiration of his lease, which expired Mar. 1st, 1933) loses claim on crop.—Fred C. Leach, Rankin, Ill.

Ans.: The chattel mortgage given by tenant to implement company does not cover the landlord's share. Landlord can sell her share regardless of tenant's mortgage.

If the grain buyer never received any part of the tenant's share the holder of the mortgage has no claim against the grain buyer. As to this fact the testimony of the tenant and agent should be taken, especially any statements made to the grain buyer.

If the chattel mortgage was not recorded it would not be effective against a grain buyer who paid for the grain before notice.

If the tenant proves that some of his one-half share of the crop was delivered to the elevator the grain buyer is liable to that extent under the mortgage, if recorded, before payment.

A mortgagee can have no rights better than the mortgagor; and if the tenant abandoned the corn (which he probably did on account of the price being so low at that time), the corn reverts to the landlord under the law of Illinois, as follows:

Chap. 80, Sec. 33 of Smith-Hurd's Illinois Revised Statutes provides that when a tenant removes from the premises or any part thereof the landlord may seize upon any grain or other crops grown or growing upon the premises so abandoned, whether the rent is due or not. If the crop is not fully grown the landlord may cultivate it and sell and dispose of same and apply so much of the proceeds as is necessary to compensate him for labor and expenses and to pay the rent. Provided that tenant may redeem the crop by paying the rent in cash before sale of the crop by landlord.

Therefore, the grain having been abandoned by the tenant, and sold and settled for by the landlord the implement company holding the chattel mortgage in this case has no recourse against the grain dealer.

The law on this point is so well settled it is hardly necessary to support it by decisions, but the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, in the recent case of A. Holmes v. Aubrey Klein, 59 S. W. Rep (2d) 171, held

"Where tenant abandons crop, landlord may gather and market crop and apply proceeds to tenant's indebtedness. Lien of landlord for expenditures in harvesting and marketing crop after tenant abandoned same held superior to mortgage lien or storage lien."

Grain Dealers Code for Missouri?

Grain & Feed Journals: Can you tell us whether or not there is a grain dealers code for Missouri? If so, how could we secure a copy of it?—Ralph Carson Co., Charleston, Mo.

Ans.: Codes are not issued by states or along state lines. All codes are drafted for different industries and different lines of business.

Up to the present writing none of the codes drafted for the grain trade, feed trade, field seed trade or the hay trade have been granted formal hearing before the A. A. A. or NIRA at Washington, so all are subject to change.

Progress made in drafting these codes is reported regularly in the journals and when they are finally approved, we will again publish the complete code.

The many new taxes on capital stock, income excess profits, dividends and others too numerous to mention, as well as the new codes and regulations therefor, make it difficult even for the most alert dealer to keep posted regarding all their rights and responsibilities under the new regulations and interpretations.

Why Does Government Buying Depress Prices?

Grain & Feed Journals: Will you kindly explain why the market price of every commodity drops the minute the Government starts to buy it. I always supposed that a buyer exerted a bullish influence on the market, but in the case of wheat, cotton, hogs and butter, Government buying exerts a contrary influence. Every time the Government goes into the market it seems to scare other traders out of the market. Why is this?—Philip Jones, Cairo, Ill.

Ans.: Entry of the government into any market means that it is likely to accumulate the largest single interest and thereby become controlling as to price. Such control is not objectionable when in the hands of a private individual who must operate in such a manner as to net a profit for himself and incidentally for all others interested similarly in the market. The government is not interested in earning a profit on its operations and its buying and selling operations invariably result in loss to itself and to all other holders in the same position. Experienced traders know this. The wiser among them abandon the market to the government immediately after it becomes noised about that the government is about to enter the market. Those less experienced quit trading in the commodity after repeated losses due to abnormal market action under government influence.

In a market way another depressing influence is the knowledge by dealers in cash commodities that the way to dispose of any large or small quantity is to ascertain the government selling price and then make a quotation slightly under, to move the stuff. This leaves the government holding the umbrella for all others, and when it tries to force a little of its big load on the market the others are forestalling it by being just a little cheaper. Holding of large stocks by the government also has an adverse effect upon buyers who feel that it is not necessary to stock up, that it is safe to buy from hand to mouth, as an unlimited quantity can be obtained from the government at the ruling quotations, at present or in the future.

Processing taxes bear the market for an entirely different reason. Under a free market consumers will buy at a certain price level controlled by the supply and demand. This law is inexorable, yielding to no prince or potentate. Consumers, having a price level, adhere to it and dealers and processors catering to the consumer must deduct the processing tax from the price paid the producer, to meet the consumer's price. That took place in wheat last July. It is now taking place in butter and will soon take place in hogs and corn.

It is a cruel fraud on the producer to tax him thus, and by false propaganda delude him into believing that the "benefit" payments are largess from a generous government wrung from the consumers by processing taxes, when the producer himself is paying the tax.

The real victim of the processing taxes is the producer who has to accept 30c less for his wheat or 28c less for his corn in the market place, and who, because he can not qualify for the "benefit" payments receives that much less than he would in a market free from processing taxes.

How Much Profit Has Accumulated?

Grain & Feed Journals: In June, 1922, a brand new baby boy came to live with my wife and I, and early in July my father sold 10,000 bushels wheat for December delivery for the account of my son. The following December my father bot in the wheat and sold 10,000 bus. for July delivery. Every six months since then he has repeated this operation. How much profit has he accumulated for the account of my son if he buys in the 10,000 bus. next December at the same price he originally sold it in July 1922?—Fred Grow, Portland, Mo.

Ans.: The first sale would have been made at the average of July 1, 1922, at 119% of December wheat and this would have been bought in Dec. 1, 1922, and July wheat put out, the July being bought in July 1, 1923, when the transactions would be repeated, until 23 short sales had been made at prices ranging from \$1.47 to 49c, while the purchases would have ranged from 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 1.66 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

The first two years there would have been a small profit, 9 cents per bushel, but subsequent losses would have wiped out all the profit until on Dec. 2, 1929, the total profits were 70%, against total losses of 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel. Each of the next three years showed profits, so that assuming the last trade to be bought in Dec. 1 at 119% the net profit would be 42%, from which must be deducted 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in commissions, or net 36%, equivalent to \$3,662.50 profit.

The account showed its maximum loss on Mar. 2, 1925, when July wheat made its top of 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, or \$7,737.50 in the red. The maximum net profit was shown after the closing of the trade on Dec. 1, 1932, at 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, or net \$10,812.50. The present market is about 30c under 119%, adding \$3,000 to the profit, making it if closed now about \$6,662.50.

Such a short sale might result in great loss if the currency became depreciated as did the German mark.

Form for Storage Certificate?

Grain & Feed Journals: I am making up a new form to be used as a grain storage certificate to be issued to the farmer when he brings in stored grain. I want the contract so written that it permits me to do anything I want to do with the grain with my liability on the contract limited to paying the farmer the market price for the grain less the storage, and that the contract is expired and null and void as soon as the storage charges equal the market price of the grain. Can the Journal give me any suggestions on this?—Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock, Ia.

Ans.: When an owner of grain has parted with possession to the buyer and the price has been agreed upon without any reservation that the seller could demand the grain back, the sale is complete and the buyer owes the seller money instead of grain. Grain so delivered can not be considered as stored within the law.

The form of contract given in the following is adapted to this purpose:

GRAIN SALES CONTRACT

In consideration of payment made by Doe Elevator Co., as hereinafter provided, _____ does hereby sell and deliver to Doe Elevator Co., at its elevator in _____ the quality and grade of wheat as listed below.

..... bushels and lbs. No.
hard wheat testing lbs.
..... bushels and lbs. No.
hard wheat testing lbs.

The seller hereby acknowledges receipt of cents per bushel amounting to \$..... cash in hand as first payment on said wheat.

The Doe Elevator Co. agrees to pay the balance for said wheat upon presentation of the seller's copy of this contract at its office at by seller or his assigns, and settlement to be made on the basis of the next market after said notice is received by the buyer, it being understood and agreed that the price to be paid for each of the above grades shall be fourteen (14) cents per bushel less than the December future wheat on the Board of Trade in on date balance or last payment is due.

It is mutually agreed that the price must be fixed and the wheat paid for in full on or before December 30, 19.... and if payment is not demanded prior to that date, buyer may on that date fix the price in above described manner and remit.

Seller further agrees to pay carrying charges at the rate of cents per bushel per month, and authorizes buyer to close out this contract when carrying charges equal the market price of the December future less 14 cents per bushel.

Signed in duplicate this day of 193....

Doe Elevator Co.
By
By (Seller)

Futures Administration Defeated In Court

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, at Chicago, on Oct. 31, gave a decision in favor of the Chicago Board of Trade in an appeal from a ruling by the United States Grain Futures Administration's Commission of three suspending the Board's designation as a licensed grain futures market for 60 days on account of its refusal to admit to membership the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The National Grain Corporation filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, on April 8, 1932, a complaint against the Board of Trade, charging that the Board and its affiliated corporation, the Board of Trade Clearing Corporation, were threatening to exclude the National from the privilege of clearing its future grain trades made on the Board, in that the Board had threatened to expel from its membership the Updike Grain Company, which, as the wholly owned subsidiary of the National, and a member of the Board of Trade and of the Clearing Corporation, had theretofore cleared the National's trades made on the Board.

On April 14 the National filed its supplemental complaint, charging that its application to the Clearing Corporation for membership and the privilege of clearing in its own name thru the Clearing Corporation its trades in grain upon the Board of Trade had been unlawfully denied, and requesting that the Commission order the Board to grant it membership in the Clearing Corporation for clearing its trades.

The National is a Delaware corporation, organized and licensed to do business in Illinois. Its charter provides that only co-operative ass'ns dealing in cash grain, and which comply with the requirements of the Capper-Volstead Act (7 U. S. C., sec. 291 *et seq.*), may hold its stock, and that individuals may not be stockholders. Its by-laws restrain it from dealing in the products of non-stockholders to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for stockholders; and they specify that dividends on its stock shall not exceed 8 per cent of its par value, and that net profits beyond dividends or for establishing a reserve shall be distributed among its stockholders upon a patronage basis. The charter of the National empowers it to deal generally in grain, by itself or thru subsidiaries, and to act as agent or broker for others.

The National had acquired entire ownership of the Updike Grain Co., a Board member which was also a member of the Clearing Corporation. Through this subsidiary the National's trades on the board were cleared until, upon charges filed against Updike Grain Co., the latter was suspended from membership, and the National could no longer so clear its trades without payment of one-eighth of a cent per bushel charged to non-members of the Board for clearing.

On April 11 the National made application to the Clearing Corporation for admission to membership, tendering its check for \$34,755.72 in payment for twelve shares of stock in the Clearing Corporation, and offering to abide by all its lawful rules. The following day the National was notified in writing by the Clearing Corporation that its board of governors had unanimously decided that the National was not qualified for membership in the Clearing Corporation, and its application was accordingly denied and the tendered check and other papers returned. Thereupon, on April 14, the supplemental petition was filed with the Secretary of Agriculture with a view to requiring the National to be admitted to membership in the Clearing Corporation.

Justice Alschuler, speaking for the Court, said: Section 5(e) of the Grain Futures Act of

1922 specifies that the Secretary of Agriculture may designate any board of trade as a "contract market" only when the governing board thereof does not exclude from membership in and privileges on such board of trade any duly authorized representative of any lawfully formed and conducted co-operative ass'n of producers which is engaged in cash grain business, etc., and has adequate financial responsibility.

Appellant contends that the National is not such an entity as is, under section 5(e) of the Grain Futures Act, entitled to membership in and full privileges of this contract market. The contention is that the National is not "a co-operative association of producers," but is at best an ass'n of such ass'ns and not covered by the act.

The specific inhibition upon a board of trade designated as a contract market is against exclusion from membership and privileges of "any duly authorized representative of any * * * co-operative ass'n of producers * * *." It does not specify whether such representative shall be individual or corporate, and we believe that an ass'n of producer-co-operatives into a corporation for representing them, wherein only the associating co-operatives are stockholders, is entirely within the purview and scheme of the act; and, indeed, this seems to be a very feasible and practical plan whereby the act may be made effective. Furthermore, the Capper-Volstead Act, in authorizing co-operatives, states that "Such associations may have marketing agencies in common."

Unconstitutionality of the paragraph is further asserted under so much of the Fifth Amendment as prohibits deprivation of property without due process of law. It is urged that the suspension of appellant's designation as a contract market will cause appellant great and irreparable property loss, and that this may not be done without trial in a court of law.

The Future Trading Act, predecessor of the Grain Futures Act, was declared unconstitutional upon grounds not here involved. *Hill v. Wallace*, 259 U. S. 44. Thereupon Congress passed the Grain Futures Act, the constitutionality of which was assailed and upheld in *Chicago Board of Trade v. Olsen*, 262 U. S. 1. The court there said (p. 40): "The Board of Trade conducts a business which is affected with a public interest and is, therefore, subject to reasonable regulation in the public interest." But the court declined to consider, as not there involved, the alleged unconstitutionality of the penalty clause of the act.

Dealing in Grain of Non-Members.—Appellant urges that the National has disqualified itself from having its sought for relief because for a period of twenty-two months ending December 1, 1931, it dealt in the products of non-members of co-operative ass'ns in amount greater in value than handled by it for members of such ass'ns, in transgression of paragraph "Third," sec. 1, of the Capper-Volstead Act (7 U. S. C., sec. 291). This section authorizes producers of agricultural products to associate themselves together and have marketing agencies in common for the marketing and handling of products of the producers, subject to several conditions, one of them being: "And in any case to the following: Third: That the ass'n shall not deal in the products of non-members to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for members."

The act specifies no particular time or period of time for making the comparison nor does it directly define what is to be regarded as member or as non-member business.

The Grain Futures Act, adopted September 21, 1922 (7 U. S. C. ch. 1), specifies as one of the conditions for the designation of a board of trade as a "contract market" that "the governing board thereof does not exclude from membership in, and all the privileges on, such board of trade, any duly authorized representative of any lawfully formed and conducted co-operative ass'n of producers," etc. (sec. 7(e)). In this there is recognition of the policy manifested in the quoted clause from the Capper-Volstead Act; and a board of trade would not be required to admit to its privileges a co-operative which is not lawfully conducted, as would be the case if the co-operative were pursuing the practice of permitting its non-member dealings to exceed in value those of its members.

It appears from the record, and was found by the Commission, that during the twenty-two-month period the National handled for its members 163,403,000 bushels of grain valued at \$104,356,617; and for non-members 110,092,000 bushels valued at \$59,328,000. But the controversy as to this matter is in relation to

the grain which the National handled during the period for Grain Stabilization Corporation, to the amount of 137,787,000 bushels valued at \$81,274,000. Appellant contends that this last is non-member business, which, if added to the admitted non-member business, makes the business in that classification exceed by about \$35,000,000 in value the member business transacted during that period. The Commission reasoned and found that this was neither member nor non-member business, but was business handled for a governmental instrumentality created by law, and operating under the general supervision of the Farm Board to carry out a definite governmental policy, and therefore did not fall within either classification, and may not be included in making the computation.

If the dealings with Grain Stabilization are to be considered as non-member business, the National transgressed the statute authorizing co-operative ass'ns; and, at least while persisting in such practices and in its right to continue them, would not be entitled to have those privileges it seeks.

When Grain Stabilization Corporation, with its vast purchasing power, undertook to buy grains, it went about it just as any other buyers of such commodities. It bought in the open market, in the manner usual to such dealings. It would place its orders where it saw fit, and pay the commissions ordinarily incident to such transactions. If it undertook to favor the National Grain Corporation in the placing of orders and the National thus received the usual commission thereon, this of itself did not make such dealings of the National member transactions. Where any such dealings had no relation to the products of co-operative members, such dealings were non-member business. The fact that all or a large part of the profits of such dealings between Farmers National and Stabilization Corporation would ultimately find their way to the co-operative members is beside the question; that fact would not as to the Farmers National make member business of transactions which were otherwise clearly not such.

It was testified that the Grain Stabilization dealings with Farmers National included grains taken as delivery on future contracts by Stabilization Corporation and wherein the National acted as broker. It does not appear from the record whether all—or if not all, what part—of these dealings were of this nature; nor whether, or to what extent, these dealings represented the products of co-operative members. Nor does it appear from the record to what extent, if any, the dealings represent purchases by Stabilization Corporation from the National of commodities produced by co-operative members, and which would be classifiable as member business. If these, with the conceded member dealings, exceeded the non-member dealings, the statute would not in this regard have been transgressed by the National, and it would be entitled to the relief it asks.

Being of the view that the Commission was not warranted in holding that the dealings with Grain Stabilization Corporation were neither member nor non-member business, and that such transactions must be classed either as member or as non-member dealings, it is all-important to the proper determination of this proposition to ascertain which of those dealings were member and which non-member business. Since the record affords no fact basis for making such classification of this great volume of business transacted by the National for Grain Stabilization Corporation, we believe that, before final pronouncement in a matter of such large concern to all involved, opportunity should be given for making such classification, and that for such purpose the cause should be remanded to the Commission for the hearing of further evidence bearing thereon, and determination of the issue accordingly.

The court therefore directs that the order entered herein by the Commission be set aside and that the cause be remanded to the Commission for further proceedings as above indicated.

The court further directs that, if after such further proceedings the Commission shall determine that the non-member dealings of the National Grain Corporation exceeded in value the member dealings, and shall deny the relief herein sought by the National, it shall be without prejudice to the National again to present a petition to like effect in case it shall appear that theretofore the National has in good faith, and in practice, definitely and permanently abandoned the transaction of business for non-members greater in value than its business transacted for members.

The tax on electric energy of 3% from Sept. 1, 1933, to July 1, 1935, does not apply to electricity used in manufacturing. Electric current used in domestic or industrial consumption is taxable, under the act of June 16, 1933. Industrial use is that in office buildings, display rooms and retail stores, etc. The tax eaters will soon grab it all.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Assume All Risks of Ownership

Grain and Feed Journals: It is vastly to the credit of the holders of grain that they remain unshaken in the face of discouragements of a nature and multiplicity almost without a parallel in the history of the grain trade. They are the men, the so-called speculators, who have made possible the hedging, for the benefit and security of producers and processors, of a large part of the 145 million bushels of wheat now in the visible supply and for which the farmer has been paid in full, but which must yet be carried until in the natural course of events it is consumed.

Reference has been made in the press to some 135 million bushels of wheat controlled by speculators on the Chicago Board of Trade, none of which, it is charged, was bought with the intention of accepting delivery, a moth-eaten argument which has been dragged from the closet and paraded with much gravity and conceit by unenlightened critics of the grain exchanges.

Yes, it is true that there is a speculative holding of the size mentioned in the Chicago market, and providentially so, else in this year of 1933, with fear and uncertainty rampant on every side, the vast majority of farmers would have had no market for their wheat and would now find themselves in a far worse situation than actually exists. Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, Chicago.

Effects of Carbon Dioxide on Humans

Grain & Feed Journals: For fear of giving an erroneous impression will you kindly clarify a statement one of your reporters made in connection with the "safety" write-up of our exhibit of Proxate at the National Safety Council convention on Page 335 of the Oct. 25th number of the Grain & Feed Journals.

The breathing anatomy of human beings is so constructed that it is impossible to breathe deadly or toxic quantities of "Proxate." And although carbon dioxide in high concentration over a prolonged period of time would be dangerous to life, it is impossible under ordinary conditions to remain in a high concentration for a prolonged period.

In other words, several extended whiffs of "Proxate" are as harmless as a baby's breath. If, however, you nail your feet down in a container, or knock yourself over the head with a hammer, or by drastic means otherwise confine yourself in a very high concentration of carbonic gas, you will tend to smother, the oxygen in your blood stream will be reduced and it would be difficult to revive you. But no one is going to do this so why go to those extremes in order to prove that "Proxate" will affect human life? You would not build a terminal elevator a mile from the harbor because the workmen might not know how to swim.

The human desire for fresh air would force one to leave a stuffy room just as it would direct one's common sense to leave a bin or elevator being treated with Proxate. The realization of stuffiness would come upon one in either case, in about the same time.

In a grain elevator being fumigated no sane person would go and bury their heads in a grain bin, for the effect would be no different in either instance. Being heavier than air the Proxate naturally permeates downward into the grain, so would not rise into the air spaces above the bins.

Dr. D. J. Price, dust explosion prevention expert of Washington, D. C., has repeatedly stated that a seven per cent concentration of carbon dioxide gas, which obviously is harmless to humans, positively prevents dust explosions in industrial plants. Several industries closely allied with the grain trade, namely some of those grinding starch, do so in an atmosphere of this gas just for the explicit purpose of preventing dust explosions.—C. W. Dempsey, Secretary Liquid Carbonic Corp., Chicago, Ill.

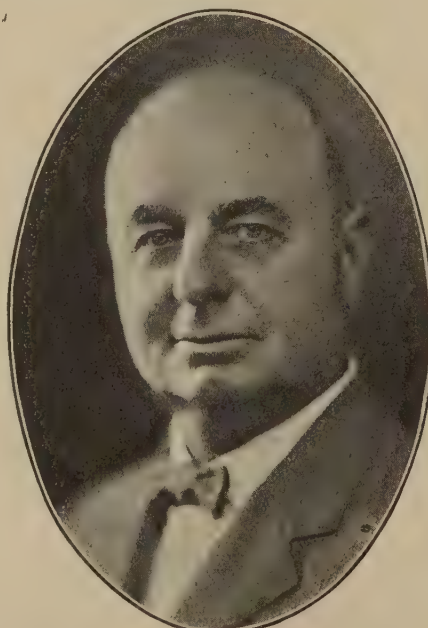
Regional Meetings to Discuss Corn and Hog Plan

Officials of the corn and hog section of the A. A. A. are holding a series of regional meetings with Federal and State extension workers and members of State advisory committees to discuss the plan for adjusting corn and hog production. Meetings scheduled are Indianapolis, Nov. 2 and 3, Kansas City, Nov. 6 and 7, St. Paul, Nov. 8 and 9, Chicago, Nov. 10 and 11.

It is probable that the regional meetings will be followed by the organization of county corn-hog production adjustment committees in the corn and hog-producing States.

Loans to cane and beet sugar producers are being considered by the Commodity Credit Corporation, says Oscar Johnston, director of finance of the Farm Credit Administration, adding that the president has not recommended that loans to wheat growers be taken under consideration.

Columbia, Mo.—William Hirth, head of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n and chairman of the old Corn Belt Com'ite that unsuccessfully fought for the McNary-Haugen equalization fee, has proposed scrapping of the Roosevelt-Wallace farm relief program, with its production control and "obnoxious" processing taxes. He would substitute a more impractical plan. He would fix prices on major farm commodities, and "orderly" market surpluses abroad.



Henry Fruechtenicht, Louisville, Ky.
Pres.-elect National Hay Ass'n.

Curb on Speculation Reduces Price Level

By B. W. SNOW, Chicago, Ill.

Washington is quoted as forecasting an administrative program to curb speculative transactions on stock and particularly on grain exchanges. The time-worn slogan, "Gambling in Futures," is dusted off as an explanation of the failure of commodity prices immediately to advance whenever Washington wills it.

As an evidence of the wickedness of speculators, it is declared that 130 million bushels of wheat futures are held in the Chicago wheat pit, largely by speculators. As proof of the malign purpose of these speculators, it is charged that none of this wheat has been bought for delivery to any mill or for export, and upon this premise rests the charge that such speculative buying is an injury to the farmer-producer of the wheat.

There is in the visible supply now 145 million bushels of wheat which has been sold by the farmer-producer, and for which he has been paid in full, since the grain was harvested. This wheat has not been eaten as bread, ground into flour, or exported. It has been hedged in the wheat pit where it was sold to the speculator who has bought it in the belief of the probability of higher prices later, and that is the 130 million of speculative futures that are now held in the Chicago pit. If there had been no speculator willing and financially able to take this wheat when the farmer wanted to sell it immediately after harvest, the pressure to sell and the lack of immediate buyers for consumption would have created a sellers' panic with prices dropping to unheard of low levels.

Washington should devoutly thank God that grain speculators were willing to accept the ownership of wheat at a time like this when otherwise the bulk of that 130 million bushels would still be on the farms, another frozen asset with 120 million dollars of the farmers' buying power tied up in raw material.

Bar the grain speculator and the producer to date would have been able to market only such wheat as there was an immediate milling demand for. The farmer sells around 60 per cent of his crop within 90 days after harvest and if it had not been for the speculator who assumes the risk of ownership in carrying the wheat until the consumer wants it, there would have been no market for these sales, no matter how desperately the producer needed funds.

Washington in its earnest desire to help the farmer, has every reason to be thankful this year for the grain speculator whose confidence in the future, based upon supply and demand factors, has caused him to take and carry this burden of early and heavy farm selling. The grain speculator, politically maligned by shallow minds, has done for the producer what the producer from lack of funds and lack of farm storage facilities could not do for himself. He has furnished competitive buying power for the wheat which the farmer-producer could not hold until the consumer wanted it.—Bartlett Frazier Co.

Revival of activity in industries which have found soybean oil adapted for manufacturing, has brought a material advance in the price of soybean oil during recent months. Soybean meal has likewise shown increased price in line with other protein concentrates, or better. Plantings for production in the spring may rise sharply under the incentive of attractive prices, caused by exports and short supplies.

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of the Census announces that during September 1,040 mills ground 34,476,095 bus. of wheat, during August 1,046 mills ground 30,866,060 bus.; against in September, 1932, when 1,007 mills ground 43,014,932 bus. of wheat, and August, 1932, when 1,010 mills ground 41,416,572 bus. The comparative statement for 695 identical concerns showed grindings of 33,025,285 bus. in September, 1933, compared with 41,497,347 bus. in September, 1932.

Nebraska Dealers Pledge Support of NIRA

The fifth annual convention of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n was called to order Tuesday, October 24, at 10:30 A. M., in the ballroom of the Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, by Pres. H. E. Day, who immediately appointed the following committees:

RESOLUTIONS: F. C. Krotter, Palisade; D. E. Minor, Hastings; and R. W. Nosky, Nebraska City.

NOMINATIONS: B. W. Larson, Kimball; J. C. Page, Crete; and E. E. Agnew, Fullerton.

AUDITING: F. J. Grosshans, Rising City; J. B. Hassman, Coleridge, and Geo. A. Stites, Union.

Sec'y J. N. Campbell, Omaha, read his annual report as follows:

Sec'y Campbell's Annual Report

All of the dire things said about business conditions last year at our convention were aggravated and multiplied during the succeeding winter months and it was late in the spring of this year before we begun to realize any movement toward relief, hence we considered it useless to solicit advertising for a grain dealers' state directory and the matter was abandoned for the year.

Our association assisted by others was favored by the passage of a bill to reduce heavy scale testing fees 50 per cent. Unfortunately it was killed by the governor's veto under the plea that it would cripple the inspection service. This of course delays action until the next session when we may obtain the relief, if we plan well for it.

The mortgage lien bill to lighten the responsibilities of the grain dealers passed the Senate and was killed in the House committee.

Since the first of June we have spent a great deal of time working with the representatives of 46 other grain dealers' associations for harmony and full agreement on the presentation of a Code of Fair Trade Practice for the approval of the Administrators of the new law. A representative committee of the Country Elevator Operators of the entire country has the matter in charge now and we hope for its early adoption. Through the efforts of our National Federation we secured a labor Code of favorable provisions in its restrictive features. This work has added much to our regular expenses, all of which are given in a separate financial report.

It has been useless to prosecute the usual intensive drive for new members under the conditions which have prevailed. We have attended six meetings during the year, four of which were calls to explain the features of the proposed code. Six new members have been added to the membership roll this summer. When the code is finally approved and in operation we believe that many more will join.

It seems now that a much greater field for trade association activity is opening. Heretofore our organization has been maintained in membership and financed, by the spontaneous efforts of the grain dealers for the protection of their industry. The new era promises to afford us substantial assistance. The law will set up a standard of business ethics which will help us to maintain a higher degree of fairness and equilibrium in the conduct of our affairs, and restore some degree of prosperity to take the place of present demoralization.

There is every incentive now for us to build a much stronger ass'n. Every elevator man should feel it necessary to belong to his trade ass'n and in fact he can hardly afford not to belong. Our ass'n is attractive because it is liberal in its scope. The three classes, the independent, the farmers' elevators and the lien houses, are all represented on its roster, and we should all work for a great increase in membership.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Adjourned for luncheon.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

The afternoon session was called to order at 1:30 by Pres. Day who stated that rapidly changing conditions had made worthless a prepared address. He briefly reviewed the year's activities.

HARRY R. CLARK, chief grain inspector at Omaha, gave an interesting talk on the Pro-

posed Revision of Federal Standards by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. After distributing copies of the proposed grain standards, he went through the proposed rules explaining the various changes. He recommended a careful study of the proposed standards by all dealers and advised the association to go on record as recommending, opposing or offering changes in the proposed rules.

PRES. DAY appointed Gerald Ehrenberger, Columbus; R. W. Nosky, Nebraska City, and B. W. Larson, Kimball, as a committee to study the proposed standards and report their recommendations.

A. W. GORDON, chairman of the board of the Omaha Tax Payers Ass'n, in his address on Taxes, traced the rising governmental expenses thru the past 20 years, and stated that taxes are now too high for our ability to pay. He censured the public for a lack of knowledge, and a desire to live beyond our means, but predicted no curtailment of governmental functions. He urged all to take part in organizations endeavoring to reduce public expense, and thru crystallized public sentiment, unified system of accounting, and correct comparative statements, force the tax spending bodies to assess, collect and spend within the law.

Resolutions Adopted:

The Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n pledges its support to all measures employed by the government to improve agriculture, increase the wages of labor and stimulate all lines of industry and business.

We fully appreciate the marked progress made toward recovery from dire conditions which existed last winter.

We commend the officers of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n for their initial work in promoting the organization of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns, which has brought together on one great body all classes of country grain elevator dealers representing 47 local associations comprising 20,000 dealers, operating over the entire grain raising area of the country.

We feel that importation of grain from Canada, Argentine and Poland at the present time at greatly reduced values, is a great disadvantage to American Agriculture and respectfully urge that the Administration take action under the National Recovery Act to check this movement.

Reduced Scale Inspection Fees

We deplore the veto by Governor Bryan of the bill passed by the last legislature which would have reduced exorbitant scale testing fees by 50 per cent, in the interest of much needed economy and expect to secure such relief at the next session.

Com'te on Proposed Inspection Rules

RESOLVED, that the chair appoint a committee of three to make a careful investigation of the Proposed Revised Federal Grain Standards and confer with the committee of the Omaha Grain Exchange and report their findings to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

We express our thanks to the speakers who have appeared before us, to those who assisted in the registration, to the Fontenelle Hotel for its fine courtesies and to the Omaha Grain Exchange for their assistance in the success of the meeting and for the entertainment provided at the dinner session.

We appreciate the work of the officers, directors and committeemen, that they have done in promoting the interests of the association through the year.

OFFICERS ELECTED for the ensuing year: Pres., Gerald Ehrenberger, Columbus; Vice Pres., B. W. Larson, Kimball; 2nd Vice Pres., E. M. Kuhl, Ashland.

Directors: J. R. Jirson, Morrill, 3 year term, and J. C. Page, Crete, for 2 years.

The report of the auditing committee was accepted.

SEC'Y CAMPBELL outlined and explained the status of the country elevator code and

answered the many questions put to him by the dealers present, after which the meeting was adjourned.

Convention Observations

BOB KENT represented the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

An excellent banquet was held in the ballroom and an entertaining floor show was furnished by the Omaha Grain Exchange.

H. M. Lehr, Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., had charge of the registration and the Company furnished the badges.

IOWA DEALERS included B. H. Cox, Tennant; H. F. Lehman, Dunlap; Gene Cutler, Logan; Frank Maxwell, Glenwood; C. W. Good, and G. W. Good, Hamburg.

THE NEW PRESIDENT of the Ass'n—Gerald Ehrenberger of Columbus has served the Ass'n as a director and on com'tes. For 33 years he was with the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co. of Schuyler. In 1929 he helped to organize the Golden West Grain & Cereal Co. of Columbus and has been its manager since organization.

NEBRASKA shippers in attendance included, John G. Aden, Havelock; E. E. Agnew, Fullerton; W. T. Barstow, Lincoln; J. W. Berger, Ashland; Sam Bentzner, Cook; K. C. Bohling, Glenvil; F. H. Callan, Lincoln; H. E. Day, North Platte; Frank J. Dolezal, Weston.

F. H. Effken, Cook; Gerald Ehrenberger, Columbus; W. A. Fellers, Chester; J. S. Fitzgerald, Palisade; F. J. Grosshans, Rising City; Edwin Grueber, Glenvil; Andrew Hansen, Bancroft; J. B. Hassman, Coleridge; A. C. Holmquist and H. M. Holmquist, Oakland; M. A. Hostrup, Schribner; Homer Kimberly, Paxton.

P. K. Kling, Gothenburg; F. A. Krahmer, Wann; L. J. Kringe, Arnold; F. C. Krotter, Palisade; E. M. Kuhl, Ashland; B. W. Larson, Kimball; R. H. Lohnes, Johnson; Earl L. Manning, Burruss; D. E. Minor, Hastings; R. N. Nosky, Nebraska City; J. C. Page, Crete; A. E. Priest, Leshara; John H. Rippin, Hallam; B. G. Schmidt, Sterling; Fred Shotbolt, Stratton; Geo. A. Stites, Union; W. S. Swanson, Oakland; J. D. Taylor, Lincoln; R. E. Trump, Beatrice; R. M. Watson, North Bend; Chester L. Weekes, Nebraska City; E. P. Weeth, Gretna; C. W. Yount, Nebraska City.

Farmers Union Leaders Express Opposing Views

At the closing session Oct. 27 of the annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union, held at Lawrence, Kan., Cal A. Ward, Salina, was successful in winning re-election. A. M. Kinney, Huron, was made vice-pres., and Floyd H. Lynn, Salina, sec'y-treas. This organization has a number of elevators in the state.

In annual address Pres. Ward expressed conviction that farmers should co-operate wholeheartedly with the administration plans and policies. Price pegging had proved a dismal failure, he said. Nevertheless he felt that the plans of the present administration would bring relief.

John A. Simpson, pres. of the National Union, speaking on the same program, held an opposite view. He ridiculed the steps so far taken toward relieving the farmers. Whereas the plan called for boosting of commodity prices, he claimed, the only thing accomplished was a reduction in the purchasing power of the farmers.

Resolutions passed sought to reconcile these opposing views. The administration's agricultural plan was termed "the vehicle by which farmers may secure equality with industry and labor," and was fully endorsed.

Other resolutions endorsed the farm credit act, providing credit extension to farmers, and called upon Sec'y Wallace to compel meat packers to buy hogs on the open market instead of direct from the farmers.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Leola, S. D., Oct. 30.—Our crop here is nearly a total failure; we will not have enough to seed us in the spring. Have a lot of rough feed and hay.—Leola Equity Exchange.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 26.—Production of pea beans in Michigan this year is estimated at 2,930,000 bags, compared with 4,254,000 bags a year ago, and 3,316,000 bags in 1931. The 5-year average is 2,866,000 bags.

Walla Walla, Wash., Oct. 29.—The heaviest rain in more than five months fell here. Given fair weather this week many farmers will complete their seeding. On Eureka flat the seeding is 75 per cent done and growers are anxious to finish. Weeds have begun to sprout along with the wheat, but the rain is expected to stimulate wheat growth.—F. K. H.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 1.—Frosts formed generally on Oct. 25, but did little damage as crops had already matured. Winter grains have a good stand. Gathering of corn and other fall work is well advanced. Harvest of soy beans is about completed in the southern part of the state and threshing is under way. Chinch bugs are still in evidence in some areas.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Agr.

Potter, Neb., Oct. 25.—Made a 150-mile trip yesterday covering most of Cheyenne County, Neb. We have a reduced acreage, especially of summer-fallow wheat, as many farmers just didn't have the money to summer fallow, consequently summer fallowed just a little and sowed mostly stubble wheat. But wheat over the whole county is as good as ever have seen it; it looks like a lawn. Cheyenne County will have the biggest corn crop in years. Nothing suffering for lack of it, but we need moisture.—Lee D. Hagemeister.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The average percentage of weed seeds and foreign material in the new crop wheat is very low. Occasionally a car grades down on rye (foreign material) in winter wheat. In most cases the weed seeds this year come out in the dockage. The principal grading factors are mixtures of other classes and test weight. Last year's crop contained a much larger percentage of sprout damaged grain, whereas this year there is very little. Other factors are about the same. This year's crop so far runs a little higher in test weight.—M. J. Johnson, grain supervisor.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 3.—The estimate of the grain crop for the three Prairie Provinces is as follows, returns being received from 94% of country points in the provinces, and indicating that all threshing is practically completed: Manitoba: Wheat, 32,621,500 bus., oats, 29,172,000, barley, 15,875,000, rye, 546,800, flax, 128,900. Saskatchewan: Wheat, 118,186,600 bus., oats, 69,266,400, barley, 13,548,300, rye, 2,669,000, flax, 472,800. Alberta: Wheat, 85,372,000 bus., oats, 60,620,900, barley, 14,637,300, rye, 1,311,300, flax, 30,500. Aggregate: Wheat, 236,180,100 bus., oats, 159,059,300, barley, 49,060,600, rye, 4,527,100, flax,

Barley Crop of Wisconsin

Madison, Wis., Oct. 31.—Malting barley has long been an important crop in Wisconsin, and this year's acreage is the second largest in its history. The total area sown to barley in 1933 is now estimated at 783,000 acres by the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and U. S. Dept. of Agri. This acreage has only been exceeded once; in 1909 when the state had 816,000 acres. The present barley acreage in the state is twice as large, however, as the acreage 9 years ago when the low point after the war was reached.

In spite of the large acreage this year the production in the state is considerably under normal. As a result of unfavorable weather the average yield is only 22 bus. compared with a 10-year average of about 30 bushels. The highest average yield ever recorded for Wisconsin was 35 bushels per acre in 1915 when an exceptionally good crop of barley was harvested. This year's total production is now estimated at 17,226,000 bus. compared with a 5-year average of 20,717,000 bus.

632,200.—J. G. Fraser, manager, Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 4.—The harvesting of soy beans is now about 75% completed. Some sections reporting yields are better than expected, however it now looks as tho the acreage was overestimated, and the crop will probably not exceed 3,500,000 bus. Farmers and elevators are binning more beans than usual. The quality is excellent. Wheat has made a nice top growth and is getting off to a fine start. The acreage will show a moderate increase, caused by farmers who were ineligible under the acreage reduction plan putting in larger acreage than usual. About 20% of the corn has been gathered. Yields and quality reported show the widest variation we have ever experienced in Illinois. Occasional fields are of excellent quality, whereas over large important areas the quality is much below normal, grain shallow and chaffy, caused by heat and chinch bug damage. In this section, returns are very disappointing.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Small Reduction in Winter Wheat Acreage

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1.—Corn production is estimated at 2,304,000,000 bus. from a yield of 22.3 bus. per acre. Our estimate last month was 2,279,000,000.

Old Corn for grain on farms Nov. 1 is estimated at 201,952,000 bus. compared with 154,970,000 last year. All old corn on farms Nov. 1 is estimated at 232,000,000 bus. compared with 181,000,000 last year and 93,000,000 two years ago—an increase this year of 28% and 150% over one year and two years ago, respectively.

Our preliminary estimate shows a probable reduction in winter wheat planted acreage of 1.4% from last year's official planted acreage of 39,902,000, or 39,344,000 acres for 1933. About 2,000,000 acres of this remain to be planted south of Nebraska if final reduction is not to exceed 1.4%. If the next two or three weeks remain dry in this territory reduction might reach 6%.

Kansas had planted 93% of the intended acreage by Oct. 25. Of the acreage planted, 77% was up and 54% had average growth.

The condition of wheat has deteriorated heavily in the Southwest in the last month due to continued drouth, heat and winds. Prospective abandonment is high and acreage for harvest may not exceed last year's sharply if the next three weeks are dry. With average abandonment elsewhere acreage for harvest would be considerably larger than last year in the Pacific Northwest but not much different in remaining states.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Grading of New Barley

Federal grain supervisors report as follows on the quality of the new barley crop:

Duluth.—The new crop barley receipts show an average test weight of 45.3 pounds, average foreign material 3.0 per cent and average sound barley 95.0 per cent. Sound barley is the principal grading factor.—Wm. H. Shea.

Minneapolis.—In the new crop barley receipts there is more stained barley and a higher percentage of blight damage, with test weight lower than last year. The principal factors in grading barley are color, blight and test weight.—M. J. Johnson.

Sioux City.—Barley receipts have been very good, with a noticeable decrease in the number of cars grading with the notation "Blight" added. The average test weight has been 45 pounds, with moisture around 12.2 per cent, weed seeds and foreign material 1.5 per cent, test weight being the principal grading factor.—Robert H. Martin.

Kansas City.—Barley receipts for the present crop year show a somewhat lower percentage of higher grades compared with last year, as pointed out in the following: Grade No. 2 and better, 43%; against 50% in 1932; No. 3 and better, 70%; against 82% in 1932. Test weight per bushel and skinned and broken have been the grading factors of greatest occurrence.—E. L. Morris.

Chicago.—The 1933 barley crop, as shown by Chicago receipts, compares quite favorably with that of last year. The test weight per bushel factor averages approximately 45 pounds, which is somewhat lighter than that of the 1932 crop, but the 1933 crop seems to be much brighter in general appearance, and does not contain as high a percentage of badly blighted kernels. Practically the only factors that grade the northern Illinois barley are test weight per bushel and blighted. It is impossible, though, to furnish any comparable data between the 1932-33 crops with reference to the factor blighted on account of the new blighted barley grades that became effective last July 21. In

August out of 447 cars received, 145 cars graded blighted; 21 cars graded S. G. acct. excess 5% blight. In September out of 570 cars received, 185 graded blighted; and 37 graded S. G. acct. excess 5% blight.—C. L. Cannon.

Corn Crop 2,261,000,000 Bushels

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1.—Estimates of corn yields do not differ materially from those made a month ago, altho the declines slightly exceed the gains. Present estimate is 2,261,000,000 bus. A month ago our forecast was 2,279,000,000. The merchantable quality is estimated 83.3%, as compared with 87.2 last year. In Iowa, the main corn-producing state, the yield is slightly above average of high quality, but in Illinois, the second state in importance, the yield and quality are both low.

Winter Wheat.—Correspondents' estimates indicate about 39,471,000 acres sown to winter wheat, a reduction of 431,000 acres, or 1.1% compared with the acreage sown a year ago. Only two states east of the Mississippi River, Ohio and Maryland, indicate probable decreases. Kansas, which had more than one-fourth of the winter wheat acreage sown last year, is credited with a decrease of 9%; material increases in the eastern part of the state partially offsetting greater decreases in the heavy wheat section of the western part of the state. In the Pacific Northwest, Washington and Oregon, lack of moisture has delayed seeding and may cause a reduction there; otherwise the acreage probably would have been as large as, or larger than, last year.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Quality of the New Oats Crop

Federal grain supervisors at the various markets have recently made reports on the new oats crop as follows, issued by the grain standards educational committee:

Oklahoma City.—Red oats are coming in in fine shape, grading No. 1 and No. 2, testing from 30 to 35 pounds and being remarkably free from foreign material, including other grains.—H. L. Binkley.

Minneapolis.—The new crop oats are lighter in test weight, with a larger percentage of stained and weathered oats. The principal grading factors are color and sound cultivated oats.—M. J. Johnson.

Toledo.—This year's crop is inferior to last year's in all respects. It is of lower quality on general appearance, test weight and foreign material. Elevator operators find it unprofitable to attempt to raise the test weight by clipping because of the enormous shrinkage. A high percentage of No. 3 Whites on account of general appearance contained 2 per cent foreign material. Mixtures of other colors appear with about the same frequency as last year.—H. F. Prue.

Peoria.—The average test weight of white oats of the new crop is 31 pounds. The average moisture content for early receipts was 11.2 per cent, for later receipts 12 per cent, ranging from 10 to 15.5 per cent. Principal grading factors are test weight, Red oats and general appearance. Many cars are grading weevily on account of bran bugs. The average test weight of barley receipts is 45 pounds; average moisture content 12 per cent on both early and late receipts. The principal grading factor is blight, although there is less blight than in previous years.—R. B. Woolsey.

Kansas City.—Receipts of oats on the Kansas City market for the present crop year indicate a quality somewhat above average. During the dry harvest season, the moisture content has been low and the general appearance above average. Test weight per bushel and general appearance are the important grading factors to date. No difficult problems in the grading of oats are likely to occur this year. The heavier receipts of red oats this year as compared with 1932 indicate a greater movement of oats from southern sections into the Kansas City market. The average test weight of both red and white oats is 32 pounds. Red oats show a minimum test weight of 28 pounds, maximum 36 pounds, while the minimum for white oats is 26 pounds, maximum 35 pounds.—E. L. Morris.

Fort Worth.—The red oats crop in Texas this year was extremely poor; due to a "freeze" in February which killed approximately 90 per cent of the crop. A small acreage was re-seeded in March which, under favorable weather conditions, would have produced a fair crop; however the rainfall during the growing season was below normal and the yield was therefore very light and the quality poor. The average test weight for the first thirty days of the movement was 29.5 pounds, high 38 pounds, low 26 pounds; average foreign material 2.99 per cent, high 10 per cent, low 1.4 per cent. The foreign material consists principally of Johnson grass seed. Approximately 48 per cent of the receipts graded on foreign material. Moisture and appearance were not grading factors.—C. W. Griffin.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Steamboat Rock, Ia., Oct. 24.—We have all our four plants filled to the roof with stored grain for the farmers. Farmers bins at home are all filled, as never before. We had the biggest grain run the past six weeks we ever had, but farmers are all in the fields now.—Geo. Potgeter.

Steamboat Rock, Ia.—The largest car of corn ever loaded at this station was shipped the middle of last month. It contained 2,181 bus. Much of it was off grade due to heat damaged kernels from improper storage. Farmers have been shelling out their cribs to make room for the new crop.—Geo. Potgeter.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 4.—Receipts of flax at the northwestern markets continue very light and are readily absorbed by the crushers on a strong premium basis. The outlook is for continued dwindling of receipts, especially after the close of navigation, which is less than a month away. With reference to the marketings of our domestic crop of flaxseed, we estimate that during August, September and October almost 4,000,000 bus. were distributed out of a possible 6,000,000 marketings for this year, as compared with 7,250,000 for the same period in 1932.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 24.—Montana mills and elevators had 8,337,351 bus. of wheat on hand in September, against 4,739,540 bus. a year ago, according to figures released by the State grain division. Outstanding storage tickets for wheat represented 6,339,788 bus., a gain of almost 2,000,000 bus. over the total for September, 1932. The report showed the advances on all stored grains amounted to \$551,130, as compared with \$285,290 a year ago. The quantities of rye and oats in elevators and mills were larger than those on hand last September. Decreases were recorded for barley and flax.—F. K. H.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25.—Kansas City today received its first car of new corn from the 1933 crop, the grain being No. 3 yellow, 55.4 lbs., and 16.20% moisture. The grain came from Shenandoah, Ia., it being the first time since 1918 that Iowa has placed the first new corn on the local market. Last year the first new corn reached Kansas City Oct. 21 from Mayview, Mo., and two years ago Oklahoma placed new corn on this market Oct. 8, which constituted a record for early arrival. Three years ago the first new corn arrived Oct. 25, from Nebraska and in 1929 the first car arrived Oct. 18 from Kansas. In 1928 the first car reached here Oct. 9; 1927, Oct. 15; 1926, Nov. 5; 1925, Oct. 26; 1924, Oct. 24; 1923, Oct. 20. Today's car of new corn sold for 42½¢, compared with 24¢ for first arrival last year which graded No. 2 yellow, 14.6% moisture.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 3.—Stocks of wheat at the different elevators during the week ending Oct. 27 were as follows: Western country elevators, 102,672,930 bus.; interior pte. and mill elevators, 5,891,397; interior pub. and semi-pub. terminals, 5,409,752; Vancouver and New Westminster, 12,030,392; Victoria, 782; Prince Rupert Elevator, 1,087,840; Churchill, 1,085,323; Fort William and Port Arthur, 65,538,075; in Transit Lakes, 3,839,390; Eastern elevators—lake ports, 26,094,648; Eastern elevators—seaboard ports, 17,512,738; U. S. lake ports, 6,969,977; U. S. Atlantic seaboard ports, 1,368,994; totals, 249,502,238 bus.; same week previous year, 239,434,997 bus. The total of oats was 18,972,674 bus., of barley 11,980,960, of flaxseed 928,774, and of rye 5,036,800, compared with oats 8,315,585 bus., barley 5,374,237, flaxseed 1,497,051 and of rye 5,255,564 for the same week of 1932.—R. H. Coats, statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Stanley Bruce, Australian delegate to the International Wheat Conference, and member of the Wheat Advisory Board, recently conferred with U. S. Ambassador Robert Bingham, seeking to have United States restrict her wheat exports to the Orient.

Grain Ground in Mills of Canada

During the month of August, 1933, a total of 6,401,501 bus. of wheat was ground in Canadian mills as compared with 5,716,002 bus. for the corresponding month last year. Slight increases were also shown in grindings of corn and buckwheat but grindings of oats, barley and mixed grain were lower than during August, 1932.

Grindings of grains during the month of August, 1933, are shown as follows, with comparative figures for last year in parenthesis: Wheat, 6,401,501 bus. (5,716,002 bus.); oats, 854,309 bus. (939,418 bus.); corn, 200,995 bus. (187,020 bus.); barley, 40,304 bus. (74,088 bus.); buckwheat, 4,560 bus. (3,429 bus.); and mixed grain, 753,304 bus. (895,616 bus.).

Mill stocks of wheat on Aug. 31, 1933, amounted to 9,244,117 bus., as compared with 8,539,434 bus. for August of last year.

Begin Exports Under Northwest Wheat Agreement

The first sale of wheat and flour to go from the North Pacific coast into export channels thru aid of the government were confirmed at Portland Nov. 1.

The first parcel of 1,000 tons of wheat was sold to Japan, and indications point to a number of heavy repeat orders by various brokers in this market in the immediate future.

Portland flour mills, also report a fair order for flour from the same market, and further details on various deals will doubtless be divulged after American wheat and flour has increased in these foreign markets.

The export business is the first that has passed into the open wheat market for an extended period.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 26th—A price of 76c a bushel was established today by the Emergency Export Corporation for white wheat, delivered in Portland, with storage charges paid for twenty-one days. This quotation is for country wheat to be exported for the relief of the large Pacific Northwest surplus.

The Chinese government, it has been learned, has signed all necessary papers on heavy sales of both wheat and flour, and the only thing awaiting settlement is the actual destination, and the amount that each mill will participate in. All this has been confirmed by Douglas McIntyre, personal representative of Sec'y Wallace.—F. K. H.



E. L. Morris, Kansas City, Mo., Deceased

Commodity Loans on Corn

From day to day changes are announced in the plans of the A. A. A. for levying the tax on corn that is processed.

The A. A. A. announced Oct. 26 that loans would be made at 4% by the Commodity Credit Corporation on farm warehoused corn, the rate being the same as that to cotton growers.

Basis will be 50c per bushel for No. 2 December corn at Chicago.

Nov. 6 it was stated that instead of making loans on the basis of Chicago December at 50 cents less freight the advance would be 50 cents irrespective of location, and in certain so-called "net producing" corn states. Thus in the event the government has to take the corn the government will have to pay the freight to market.

Also the number of basis points has been changed from Chicago alone, to include 14 other points, so the tax payers will be gyped again.

Borrowing farmers have the corn stored under seal on the farm, in accordance with their state warehouse law.

Corn which grades lower than No. 2 will qualify for a loan per bushel in an amount in proportion to the difference in current value between No. 2 corn at Chicago and the lower grades. For example, if No. 4 corn at Chicago has been selling for five cents a bushel less than No. 2 corn and if the average differential between corn prices at Chicago and at a local shipping point is 15 cents per bushel, then a farmer at the local shipping point would qualify for a loan of 30 cents per bushel on warehoused corn, grading No. 4.

Altho not so stated in the press releases presumably the corn producers borrowing will have the same privilege as the cotton growers enjoy, of letting the government keep the commodity if the market price is less than the amount of the loan at the time of settlement. If the price rises the farmer profits, if it falls the government loses.

Drawbacks to the plan are principally two. First, only six of the states have farm warehousing statutes. Second, only those farmers who agree to participate in the corn-hog production reduction campaign will be eligible for loans.

Later the A. A. A. announced that the laws of 6 additional states permitted farmers to take advantage of the loan offer. These are Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, Montana, Oregon and Mississippi.

Death of E. L. Morris

Evan L. Morris, in charge of the Kansas City office of the federal grain grades supervision, died on the night of Oct. 24 after a week's illness of heart disease.

He was born in Wisconsin Mar. 13, 1882, his parents moving to Linn Grove, Ia., when a child. He was educated in the public schools and received the degrees of B. S. and M. S. from Iowa State College.

He entered the service of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as an assistant in grain standardization in 1907, and during the 25 years of his connection with the Department was in charge of the offices at St. Louis and Kansas City, excepting for some years when he was division supervisor for the Southwest Division. He was highly esteemed for his ability, straightforwardness, dependability and unselfish sense of duty.

Several Chicago Board of Trade brokers have expressed dissatisfaction with government offers of business, contending government operations are effected thru a few houses listed as trade leaders, while less conspicuous dealers get small orders or none. Other brokers contend government orders are given to from 20 to 30 brokerages houses, based on their ability as executors, and that this is fair.

New Freight Claim Rules

Following are the principles and practices for the investigation and disposition of freight claims, effective Sept. 10, 1933, on all traffic shipped on and after that date, authorized by action of Board of Directors, American Railway Assn., at meeting April 27, 1933, and by Freight Claim Division at its 42nd annual session, Louisville, Ky., June 6-8, 1933; and as formulated by the General Com'ite and Advisory Com'ite of Railway Counsel:

The principles and practices set forth herein shall be observed by all member carriers in the investigation and disposition of freight claims, local and interline. No claim shall be paid contrary to these principles and practices, except on the written advice of the general solicitor (or other law officer of equivalent or higher rank) of the paying carrier to the effect that, for the reasons stated therein, claim cannot be successfully defended, or as result of a judgment on the claim by a court of competent jurisdiction.

The purposes of these principles and practices are, so far as lawfully may be accomplished:

(a) To obtain uniformity on the part of all carriers and uniform treatment of all claimants in the disposition of claims of like nature.

(b) To secure and preserve harmonious relationships in claim matters among carriers, and between carriers and their patrons.

(c) To effect and maintain a prompt and efficient service to the public in connection with the investigation and disposition of freight claims.

Time Limits for Filing Claims.—Article 1—Claims must be filed in writing with the receiving or delivering carrier or carrier issuing the B/L, or carrier on whose line the alleged loss, damage, injury or delay occurred.

A claim for loss, damage, injury or delay shall not be paid unless filed in writing within the time limits and as otherwise required by the contract terms and conditions of the B/L or other contract of carriage, whichever may be applicable. Provided, that a communication in writing from the claimant to the carrier within the time limits specified in the B/L or other contract of carriage, containing facts sufficient to identify the shipment (or shipments) involved and asserting liability for all alleged loss, damage, injury or delay will be considered a sufficient compliance with the provisions of the B/L or other contract of carriage. Provided, further, that claims on intrastate shipments shall be governed by the applicable state law.

Documents Required in Support of Claims.—Art. 2—To facilitate the investigation and disposition, claims should be prepared on the "Standard Form for Presentation of Claims."

The paying carrier shall require from claimant evidence to show the right of claimant to file claim and collect for the loss, damage, injury or delay sustained. In case the interest of party presenting claim does not appear in any of the supporting documents, claimant shall be required to produce the necessary legal assignments.

The following documents, when necessary, shall be required before adjustment of claim:

(a) Original B/L or other contract of carriage (if not previously surrendered to carrier).

(b) Original paid freight bill.

(c) Original invoice (or copy thereof, or extract therefrom) showing all trade and other discounts or deductions made by shipper.

(d) When the sale of shipment at destination is a factor in determining the proven loss, claim must be supported by the original

accounts sale (or copy thereof) showing date of, and amount realized on, each sale and the specific items sold as damaged (whether decayed, broken, frozen or in what other respect damaged), with all deductions, including allowances and commissions.

The absence of any supporting documents shall be explained. When the original freight bill, B/L or other contract of carriage is called for but not furnished, the paying carrier shall require suitable indemnity against payment of duplicate claim which may be supported by such original document or documents.

Copies of invoices and account sales submitted by claimant in support of claim shall be certified, in writing, as to correctness by the claimant or by an official of claimant firm or corporation, over his title. Copies of other documents which the paying carrier considers essential shall likewise be certified.

Destination Inspection.—Art. 3—Claim for damage to shipment inspected at destination by authorized carrier inspection bureau shall be adjusted, with respect to physical damage for which carriers are liable, on a basis not exceeding the damage certified to in reports issued or concurred in by such inspection bureau. When such inspection service is not available the best information obtainable at final destination regarding the character and extent of damage shall govern the adjustment of claim. In case of doubt or dispute United States Government Inspection reports may be given due consideration.

Claims for Deterioration.—Art. 4—Claim for deterioration resulting from improper refrigeration, ventilation, or application of artificial heat, negligent delay or other alleged mishandling or causes shall be adjusted in accordance with the facts developed by investigation and the condition of the property as certified or concurred in by authorized carrier inspection bureau at final destination. When such inspection service is not available, the best information obtainable at final destination regarding the character and extent of damage shall govern the adjustment of claim. In case of doubt or dispute United States Government Inspection reports may be given due consideration.

Claim for alleged deterioration resulting from disarrangement of the load shall be adjusted only on basis of the proven loss on

the packages contents of which were actually damaged and so determined by carriers' out-turn check, if any, at final destination.

Claims for Damage by Delay.—Art. 5—

(a) Claim for proven damage due to carriers' negligent delay shall be adjusted in accordance with the condition of the property as certified or concurred in by authorized carrier inspection bureau at final destination, or, when such inspection service is not available, on the basis of the best information obtainable at final destination. In case of doubt or dispute United States Government Inspection reports may be given due consideration.

When the transportation record develops negligent delay by carriers and delay also on the part of the shippers or owners, claim shall be adjusted in an amount not in excess of carriers' proportion ascertained by using delays as factors.

Claims for Damage Developed at Intermediate Point.—Art. 6—Claim for damage based on examination of property under load at intermediate point shall be adjusted only on basis of damage ascertained at time of delivery at final destination regardless of any change in ownership of the property.

Destination Values.—Art. 7—For the purpose of arriving at the correct measure of liability where destination value of the property is a factor (in the absence of a declared or agreed value), any recognized market quotations at destination, or point adjacent thereto, quoting commodity values in the quantity shipped, may be accepted. At points where no such market quotations are available, other established market values may be accepted. In the absence of such market quotations or other established market values, the bona fide invoice price, plus proportionate freight charges if paid, and duty if paid and not refundable, shall represent the reasonable destination value.

Art. 8—If the investigation of claims develops that another carrier (or carriers) has been presented with a claim on the same shipment, carrier investigating claim shall communicate with such other carrier (or carriers) and agreement shall be reached as to proper disposition of such claims.

Art. 9—Claim filed against the receiving or delivering carrier, or carrier issuing the bill of lading or carrier on whose line the alleged loss, damage, injury or delay occurred which has been investigated and disallowed and subsequently refiled with a carrier other than the one with which originally filed, may be accepted but no adjustment shall be made

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

Wheat														
	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	
Chicago	87 ³ / ₄	91 ¹ / ₄	88 ³ / ₄	91 ³ / ₄	91 ³ / ₄	90 ¹ / ₄	88 ¹ / ₄	85 ³ / ₄	87 ³ / ₄	90 ¹ / ₄	89 ³ / ₄	88 ¹ / ₄	88 ³ / ₄	
Winnipeg	67 ³ / ₄	69 ¹ / ₄	67 ³ / ₄	67 ³ / ₄	66 ¹ / ₂	65 ³ / ₄	65 ³ / ₄	65 ³ / ₄	67 ¹ / ₄	67 ³ / ₄	66 ³ / ₄	65 ³ / ₄	65 ³ / ₄	
Liverpool	73 ¹ / ₂	74	72 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	74	73	72 ¹ / ₄	71 ³ / ₄	72 ³ / ₄	73	72 ¹ / ₂	71 ³ / ₄	70 ¹ / ₄	
Kansas City	81 ¹ / ₂	84 ³ / ₄	82 ³ / ₄	85 ¹ / ₂	84 ³ / ₄	84 ¹ / ₂	82	79 ¹ / ₄	81 ¹ / ₂	83 ¹ / ₄	83 ¹ / ₄	81 ³ / ₄	81 ³ / ₄	
Minneapolis	84 ³ / ₄	88 ¹ / ₄	85 ³ / ₄	88 ¹ / ₄	87 ¹ / ₄	86 ¹ / ₄	84 ³ / ₄	82 ³ / ₄	83 ³ / ₄	86 ¹ / ₄	86 ¹ / ₄	85	84 ³ / ₄	
Duluth, durum	84 ¹ / ₂	86 ³ / ₄	84	87 ¹ / ₄	86 ³ / ₄	85 ³ / ₄	84	81 ¹ / ₂	83 ³ / ₄	85 ¹ / ₄	86 ¹ / ₄	84 ³ / ₄	83 ³ / ₄	
Milwaukee	88	91	88 ³ / ₄	91 ³ / ₄	91 ¹ / ₄	90 ¹ / ₂	88 ³ / ₂	86 ¹ / ₂	87 ³ / ₄	90 ³ / ₄	90	88 ¹ / ₂	
Corn														
Chicago	51 ¹ / ₂	53 ³ / ₄	52 ³ / ₄	54 ¹ / ₄	52 ³ / ₄	51 ¹ / ₂	48 ³ / ₄	47 ¹ / ₂	48 ³ / ₄	50 ⁷ / ₈	51 ³ / ₄	52	51 ³ / ₄	
Kansas City	46 ³ / ₄	...	48	49 ¹ / ₄	48 ³ / ₄	47	44 ⁷ / ₈	43 ¹ / ₄	44 ³ / ₄	46 ¹ / ₂	47	47	47	
Milwaukee	51 ¹ / ₂	53 ³ / ₄	53 ³ / ₄	54 ¹ / ₂	52 ³ / ₄	51 ¹ / ₂	49 ¹ / ₂	47 ¹ / ₂	49	50 ⁷ / ₈	51 ³ / ₄	52 ¹ / ₄	
Oats														
Chicago	38 ¹ / ₂	40 ¹ / ₂	38 ³ / ₄	39 ³ / ₄	39 ¹ / ₄	37 ¹ / ₄	35 ³ / ₄	34 ¹ / ₂	36	37 ¹ / ₄	37 ³ / ₄	36 ³ / ₄	36 ¹ / ₂	
Winnipeg	35 ¹ / ₄	36 ¹ / ₄	34 ³ / ₄	35	34 ¹ / ₄	33 ³ / ₄	33 ¹ / ₂	32 ³ / ₄	31 ³ / ₄	31 ¹ / ₂	33 ³ / ₄	32 ³ / ₄	32 ¹ / ₂	
Minneapolis	35	37	34 ³ / ₄	36 ³ / ₄	36	33	32 ³ / ₄	31 ¹ / ₂	32 ³ / ₄	34 ¹ / ₂	34 ³ / ₄	33 ¹ / ₄	33	
Milwaukee	38 ¹ / ₂	40 ³ / ₄	38 ³ / ₄	40	39 ³ / ₄	37 ¹ / ₂	35 ¹ / ₂	34 ¹ / ₂	35 ³ / ₄	37 ¹ / ₄	37 ³ / ₄	36 ³ / ₄	
Rye														
Chicago	65	69 ¹ / ₄	66 ³ / ₄	68 ¹ / ₄	65 ³ / ₄	66	62 ¹ / ₂	60	61 ³ / ₄	63 ³ / ₄	63 ¹ / ₄	62	63	
Minneapolis	63 ¹ / ₄	66 ³ / ₄	64 ³ / ₄	65 ³ / ₄	64 ³ / ₄	62 ³ / ₄	60 ³ / ₄	58 ³ / ₄	60	61 ³ / ₄	61 ³ / ₄	60 ¹ / ₄	60 ³ / ₄	
Winnipeg	42 ³ / ₄	44 ¹ / ₂	47	48	47 ³ / ₄	46 ³ / ₄	45 ³ / ₄	44 ¹ / ₂	45 ³ / ₄	46	45 ³ / ₄	44 ³ / ₄	44 ³ / ₄	
Duluth	63	67	65	65 ³ / ₄	65	64 ¹ / ₄	61	58	60 ¹ / ₄	61 ¹ / ₂	61 ³ / ₄	60 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₄	
Barley														
Minneapolis	48 ¹ / ₄	50 ³ / ₄	48 ³ / ₄	51	50 ³ / ₄	49 ¹ / ₄	46 ³ / ₄	44 ¹ / ₂	46 ¹ / ₄	48 ³ / ₄	48 ¹ / ₄	47 ¹ / ₄	47 ³ / ₄	
Winnipeg	38 ³ / ₄	40 ³ / ₄	38 ³ / ₄	39 ¹ / ₄	38 ¹ / ₂	37 ³ / ₄	37 ¹ / ₄	36 ¹ / ₂	37 ¹ / ₂	37 ³ / ₄	38 ³ / ₄	37 ¹ / ₄	36 ³ / ₄	
Milwaukee	51 ³ / ₄	53 ³ / ₄	52 ¹ / ₂	54 ¹ / ₄	53 ¹ / ₄	53 ¹ / ₂	49 ¹ / ₄	48 ¹ / ₄	50	51 ¹ / ₄	51 ¹ / ₄	51 ¹ / ₂	
Chicago	51 ¹ / ₂	53 ¹ / ₂	52 ¹ / ₂	54 ³ / ₄	53 ¹ / ₄	53 ¹ / ₄	49 ¹ / ₂	48 ¹ / ₄	50	51 ¹ / ₄	51 ¹ / ₄	51 ¹ / ₂	52	

unless entire responsibility for loss, damage, injury or delay is located with the carrier so paying or with another carrier which authorizes payment, or when objection to payment is waived by carrier to which claim was originally presented, or when payment is made as result of a judgment on the claim by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Art. 10—"Destination" is a place at which shipment is or was finally delivered to, or abandoned by, owner.

An embargo on the importation of blackstrap molasses has been asked by the N. R. A. com'te of Sioux City, Ia.

The Red Cross as the agency to distribute wheat purchased by the government for relief is recommended by the Millers National Federation, which found the allocation of wheat among the mills and the conversion factor allowed most equitable under the control of the Red Cross when handling Farm Board wheat.

From Abroad

Montreal, Que., Nov. 2.—Approximately 15,000 tons (about 215,000 bus.) of rye from Poland and Rumania have arrived here for trans-shipment to U. S. Great Lakes ports, anticipating repeal of prohibition.

Oran, N. Africa.—Plans call for completion by the end of next year of a concrete grain elevator with capacity for 30,000 tons of grain at this Algerian city. The elevator will be built to accommodate a rapidly growing export trade, and will have unloading capacity for 200 tons an hour.

London, Eng.—Joseph Rank, Ltd., has just completed construction of an addition to existing storage facilities at the Birkenhead mills. The addition consists of 53 bins with capacity for 6,000 tons. Another new elevator is being finished at Leith Docks, Scotland, to accommodate 20,000 tons of grain. Others are being built at London, Bristol and Southampton.

Proposed Changes in Barley Grades

A material revision of the standards for eastern barley (Class I) is recommended by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and is discussed in detail on pages 92-113 of Miscellaneous Publication No. 173, "Proposed Revised Federal Grain Standards."

The principal purposes of the proposed standards for eastern barley are: (1) To make the standards for barley (Class I) conform more closely with the different qualities and values commonly found in country-run barley produced east of the Rocky Mountains, and with the requirements of domestic commerce in barley, and (2) To establish useful and practical commercial standards for malting barley applicable to barley produced east of the Rocky Mountains.

The principal proposed changes include the elimination of grades Special No. 2 and No. 1 Feed, and the adoption of five numerical grades, 1 to 5, and a Sample Grade; the elimination of general appearance as a numerical grade factor and the adoption in lieu thereof of the special grades "Bright" and "Stained"; the elimination of moisture as a numerical grade factor and the adoption in lieu thereof of a special grade designation "Tough," thus limiting all unqualified grades of eastern barley to 14.5 per cent moisture. When moisture exceeds 14.5 per cent, but not 16 per cent, the special grade "Tough" would be applied. When the moisture content exceeds 16 per cent, eastern barley would be graded Sample Grade as it is at the present time.

One of the most important revisions would be the dividing of eastern barley into two subclasses: One for malting barley and the other for barley (so-called feed barley). Under the proposed standards the malting barley subclass is defined as follows:

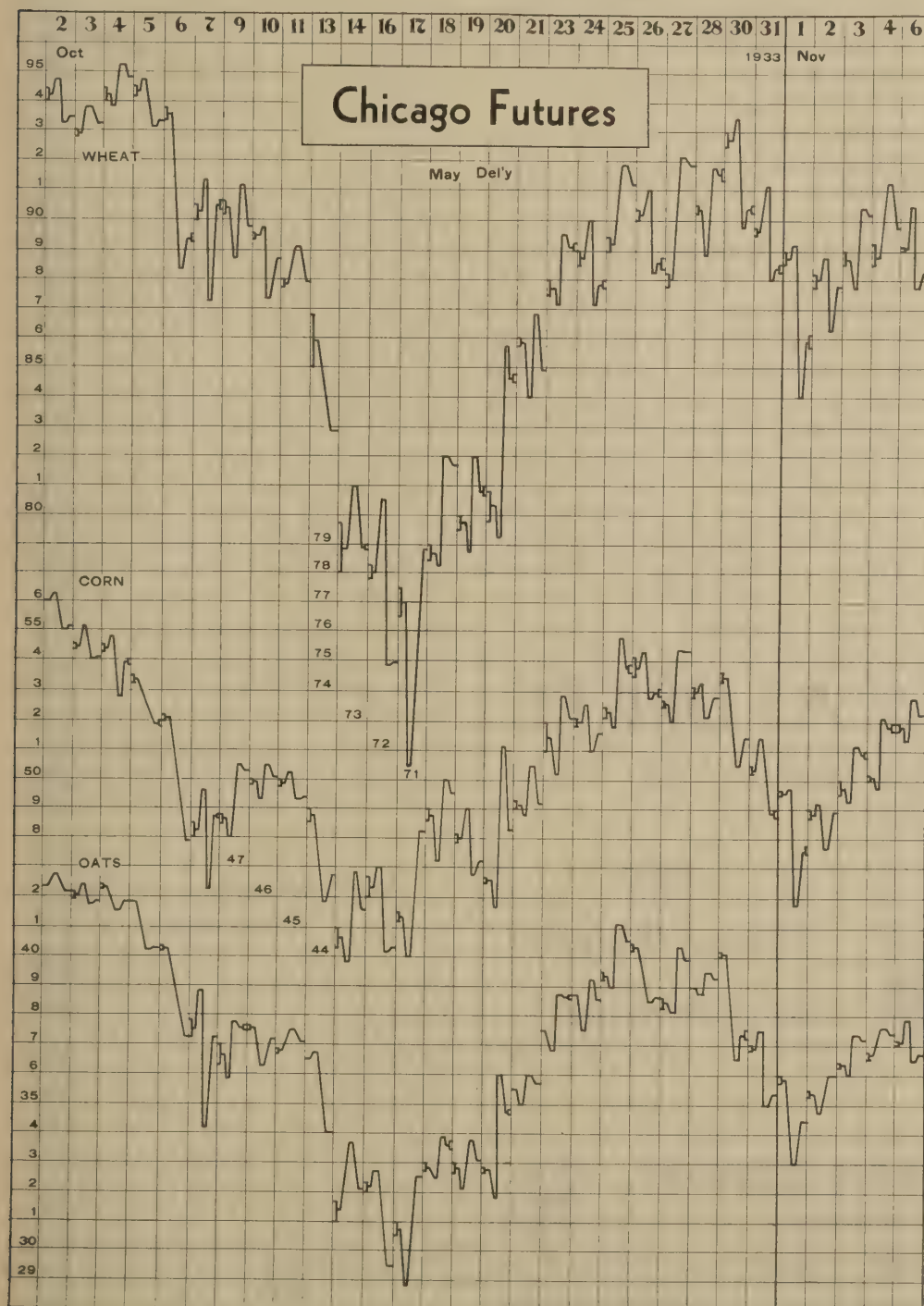
"Subclass (A) Malting Barley: This subclass shall include 6-rowed barley of the class Barley (Class I) which meets the requirements of grades Nos. 1 to 3, inclusive, which after the removal of dockage, contains not more than 5 per cent of 2-rowed and/or other types or varieties of barley of unrecognized malting type, such as Trebi, so-called "Coast" or "Bay-brewing," and Black; which contains not more than 20 per cent of kernels that will pass through a sieve with slotted perforations one-fourteenth of an inch wide and one-half inch long; which contains 80 per cent or more of mellow kernels; which contains not more than 6 per cent of skinned and/or broken kernels of which not more than 3 per cent may be skinned kernels and/or hull-less barley; which contains not more than 2 per cent of unsound grain of all kinds; and shall not include barley which is weevily, stained, bleached, blighted, or clipped."

Two other important proposals are the adoption of a dockage system and a special grade "unnatural material."

Dockage is described in part as weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straw, grain other than barley, sand, dirt, etc., which can be readily removed from barley by means of a buckwheat sieve having triangular perforations 8/64 of an inch on each side.

The "unnatural material" grade would be applied to barley containing in excess of 0.5 per cent kernels or pieces of kernels of corn, grain sorghums, nongrain sorghums and soybeans, and other matter except barley not known naturally with barley. Unnatural material would not include sand, dirt, stones or cinders. Unnatural material would be determined on the basis of the grain including dockage.

Warehousemen attacked the proposed provision in the code of the merchandising warehouse trade, providing for a certificate of convenience and necessity for expansion of warehouses, at the hearing before a deputy administrator of the N.R.A. at Washington, declaring that regulation of future warehouses as public utilities would be to the interest of consumers in view of over-expansion in the industry. Acceptance of the proposal would prohibit future building of warehouses without a permit.



Effect of Government Effort to Boost Prices

By RICHARD UHLMANN, Chicago, before Investment Analysts Club

Never before in our history have we been a net importer of cereals at a time when there was such great plenty. In past years this country would have been actively engaged in the export trade, and therefore the first interest in the morning was to see how Liverpool cables responded to our price swings of the previous day. It was quite normal for Liverpool, for instance, to sell at a shipping difference over our prices, and this permitted a natural interchange of business. For the most part foreign exchanges were more or less stable except during war years. When all countries were on a gold basis differences were settled internationally by shipments of gold or thru loans from one country to another when any great discrepancies occurred.

Rapid changes have taken place since the gold embargo of April 19 of this year, when currency was no longer redeemable in gold. The following day the Thomas inflation bill was introduced into Congress.

Inflation Disastrous to Creditors.—Without discussing the social injustices worked upon certain elements, it is well to consider that for every debtor there is a creditor. Much is heard about the rights of debtors, but very little about creditors who stand to lose proportionately by inflation, which reduces purchasing power thru loss of income. Those most affected are people with fixed incomes, such as holders of mortgages; persons with savings accounts; beneficiaries of life insurance policies; and for the most part salaried workers, or wage earners.

The creditor class usually comprises prudent, saving persons who neither intend nor expect speculative return on investments. They have all been harmed by reduced collections, defaults, and bankruptcies, just like everybody else. To inflate the currency now whipsaws this class and penalizes it a second time by depreciating what is left of its purchasing power.

The administration has oft repeated its aim to bring back the 1926 price level for grains. At that time wheat sold between \$1.30 and \$1.40, corn between 70 and 80 cents, and rye above \$1.00. But we must further consider conditions which existed during the crop year of 1926-7, because everything was entirely different then compared with the present. Our

exports of wheat alone were 216,000,000 bus., including flour; 17,000,000 bus. of corn; 9,000,000 bus. of oats; 21,000,000 bus. of rye; and 17,000,000 bus. of barley. This year, on the contrary, in spite of a 15-cent duty on rye, we have imported two cargoes from Danubian countries, some from Canada, also a small amount from Argentina, the total amounting to more than our net exports of wheat. This is certainly a different picture from that of 1926.

But even assuming that through monetary changes the government had the power to raise prices either artificially or otherwise, and if successful in its claim that the debt burden had to be lightened, which in turn would help American foreign trade, we must further consider what this would mean economically. During that period starting with 1914 until the peak of prices had been reached, the index figure showed that prices had advanced in the world about as much as in the preceding 400 years. The very fact that we could not uphold this level shows indubitably that the foundation was built upon sand.

Great Earthquake in Business to Follow.—if we were to bring back the 1926 level of prices it would mean a rise of 60 per cent, using the United States Department of Labor statistics as a criterion. During no one of the war years was the advance anywhere near this great. In 1915 the rise was only 10 per cent, in 1916, 34 per cent, in 1917, 24 per cent, and in 1918, 11 per cent.

To bring about in short order a 60 per cent advance in prices would cause a boom of great intensity, but it would also be accompanied by a period of fearful distortion. Such violence, even if possible, would create an unstable situation such as none of us would like to experience.

At a time when we are just recovering from certain readjustments, the most important element is the return of conditions upon which we can build more solidly. History has shown that from every artificial advance or decline there have been violent reactions, but if we try to shoot prices up 60 per cent, which is the intention, this in turn will require a long and painful period of readjustment.

In one week recently the United States exported no wheat whatever. Since July 1 exports have been 705,000 bus., against 11-230,000 a year ago. However, Europe is buying from other countries in its usual volume.

Supply Trade

"No government under heaven can do half as much . . . for any man as every man can do for himself . . ."

Utica, N. Y.—Following the recent death of Geo. A. Bowman, pres. of the Munson Mill Machinery Co., G. W. Lasher, for many years general manager of the company, was elected president.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Herbert H. Dewey, vice-pres. of the International General Electric Co., Inc., died at his home here Oct. 25 after a short illness. He joined the General Electric Co. in 1907 as a student engineer. Long considered a specialist on public utility engineering development, Mr. Dewey was called upon on several occasions to travel extensively in the interests of the company.

Kansas City, Mo.—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the district court in the suit by the Ironite Co. against the Guarantee Waterproofing Co. The waterproofing company took contracts specifying that Ironite was to be used on the concrete walls. Such use of the material constituted an unlawful infringement of the Ironite Company's trade-mark, the circuit court held.

At Conference of Business Builders: "I see that many firms have discontinued advertising and called in their salesmen." "Yeah? If they do not want any business they should shut up shop and go hunting, but not without trained dogs, carefully selected guns and a bountiful supply of ammunition, otherwise daily reports of their killings might be displaced by a telegram announcing their being shot for a dodo."

Minneapolis, Minn.—Roger Kroeger, 15-year-old son of M. J. Kroeger, manager of the local office of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., was shot and killed while hunting Oct. 26. A companion had leaned his gun against a fence, when it toppled over and discharged, striking the boy in the back. Mr. Kroeger was a member of the hunting party. He picked his son up and rushed for medical aid, but the boy died before town was reached.

Omaha, Nebr.—Thomas Franklin Hall of the Hall Distributor Co., died at his home in this city Sept. 29th, aged 92 years. Of New England birth he spent his early manhood sailing the seven seas and long after he became an ex-sea captain wrote and published an interesting book on Peary's discovering of the North Pole. For years he served as superintendent of country elevators for the Omaha Elevator Co., and retired to promote the sale of his distributor, his non-chokeable boot and other mechanical devices designed to facilitate the operation of country elevators.

No Restrictions on New Equipment

A number of codes of trade practice have sought to limit production by providing that no new equipment might be bought by anyone in the industry except to replace obsolete and wornout machines. Thus they sought to curtail development of excess capacity, restrict output and improve the markets for their products. Notable among such codes was that of the millers and that of the cotton textile industry.

Manufacturers of machinery registered complaint with officials of the NRA. Officials of the NRA have now issued statements that it intends to authorize no ban in any industry which will interfere with purchases of new machinery, realizing that business recovery will not come without improvement in the demand for steel and industrial products.

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Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Lake City, Ark.—Operations have been resumed by the Harrison Milling Co. after being closed for five years.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—It is reported that J. M. Stine contemplates building a small feed mill.

CANADA

Canora, Sask.—The Canora Mill & Elevator was recently bot by J. W. Newlove, who is making extensive repairs to the plant.

Lashburn, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Pool and the Quaker Oats Co. elevators here burned on Oct. 14, together with 50,000 bus. of wheat.

Vancouver, B. C.—A bearing failure on a motor driving a generator caused loss to the Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Ltd., Oct. 10.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Provincial Government has granted authority to the Manitoba Pool Elevators to retain for another year the sum of \$300,000 owing the province, as a basis for working capital in disposing of the grain crop.

Calgary, Alta.—The Calgary Grain Exchange, in existence for 30 years, will be closed shortly, it officers have announced. With improved trading facilities at Vancouver, members say the Calgary exchange is no longer necessary.

Winnipeg, Man.—Dr. W. F. Geddes, Ph. D., has been appointed the successor of Dr. F. J. Birchard to take charge of the grain research laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners, in this city. Dr. Birchard resigned recently on account of poor health.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—Grain inspection service, except for cars destined to mills and terminals at these points, was discontinued here and at Saskatoon, Sask., on Nov. 1, by the Board of Grain Commissioners. About 25 employees are affected, but a staff of about five has been retained at each point to inspect cars to local elevators and mills.

COLORADO

Louisville, Colo.—Donald Moore, manager of the local elevator of the Denver Elevator Co., which owns 130 elevators and mills in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico and Kansas, received instructions on Oct. 22 to ship out the grain on hand and prepare to close the elevator, which has been operating continuously for over 27 years. Mr. Moore's father, H. A. Moore, was in charge of the business for 25 years.

ILLINOIS

Fairbury, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has given its plant a coat of aluminum paint.

Pleasant Plains, Ill.—A 15-ton scale and a truck dump were recently installed at the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co.

Port Byron, Ill.—E. E. Schafer, manager of the Port Byron Co-op. Co.'s elevator for several years past, resigned Oct. 1.

Ursa, Ill.—A new 1,000-bu. sheller has been installed at the elevator of the Co-op. Elevator Co., replacing an old worn out one.

Kane, Ill.—The half-century old Cockrell elevator here is being torn down. The purchaser bought it from the Farmers' Elevator Co. for its lumber.

Wellington, Ill.—Boughton Bros. have added to their equipment an electrically operated McMillin Truck Dump with extension to supply several sinks.

Donovan, Ill.—The office of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator has had extensive repairs and improvements made to it, including some modern conveniences.

Plymouth, Ill.—Don McCutchan, recently of Miller, S. D., has been appointed manager of the Plymouth Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, succeeding Thomas Atyeo.

Ashland, Ill.—A number of repairs were recently made to the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co., including the installation of a cleaner and sheller and extension of the driveway.

Champlin (Fairbury p. o.), Ill.—Will Anderson has been appointed manager of the Champlin Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, succeeding James Hogan, manager for a number of years past.

Tallula, Ill.—While painting its elevator and office recently, the Farmers Elevator Co. painted its name on the elevator in such large letters that it can be seen some distance from the city.

Sheldon, Ill.—Jesse Johnson, an employee of the Cleveland Grain Elevator Co. here for 22 years, died at his home Oct. 31, after an illness since April, from complications. He was 61 years of age.

Peoria, Ill.—Gateway Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares; incorporators: C. W. Ethridge, P. O. Warren, A. E. Ethridge; to carry on a general mercantile or merchandise business.

Peoria, Ill.—Charles P. Cummins, formerly head of the grain department of the Illinois Grain Corp., has succeeded J. O. McClintock as manager of this branch for the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Tuscola, Ill.—On Oct. 27 one of the girders of the Farmers elevator, operated as the Tuscola Co-op. Grain Co., broke and about 800 bus. of shelled corn poured out on the ground. The corn was loaded into a car with but little loss.

Waverly, Ill.—The Waverly Mill, recently taken over by the Dutch Girl Products Co., of Carrollton, has been re-opened under the management of E. B. Goodnight, to manufacture breakfast foods and other cereal products.

Erie, Ill.—John Florence, employe at the Rordand & Pfundstein elevator, suffered injuries to his right foot on Oct. 24. A grain door slipped in handling as he was cooping a car for loading, and fell endwise across his instep.

Cairo, Ill.—Valley Warehouse Co., incorporated; capital stock, 250 shares; incorporators: J. L. Harris, T. B. Green, D. S. Lansden; to manufacture, buy, sell, deal in and store grain, feed, hay, foods, cotton, commodities and general merchandise.

Speer, Ill.—James B Green, who years ago was pres. and manager of the Speer Grain & Elevator Co. for 25 years, died at his home here, on Oct. 17, at the age of 75 years. Mr. Green suffered a paralytic stroke several years ago, since which time he had been in poor health. He is survived by his widow, two sons and one daughter.

Argo, Ill.—The local plant of the Corn Products Refining Co., which has been running close to capacity, will continue operating on a five-day week basis, which was put into effect some time ago, altho the government processing tax of 28 cents per bu. on corn may necessitate the closing of the plant for a day for inventory purposes.

Ohio, Ill.—The com'ite having in charge the negotiations for the sale of the farmers co-op. elevator, operated as the Ohio Elevator Co., is reported to have received an offer for the property from a Mr. Tucker, of Odell, Ill., but at last report no decision had been arrived at. If a transfer is arranged, the new owner will take charge about the first of the year.

Chicago, Ill.—The Illinois Commerce Commission held a meeting with shippers, bus. and truck men on Nov. 6 to discuss a proposed bill that would place contract highway haulers and interstate trucks and buses under the jurisdiction of the Commission. The purpose of the bill is to fix minimum rates and operating conditions of the contract and interstate haulers. The commission already has jurisdiction over intrastate business.

Hallville, Ill.—Frank Samuels, aged 75 years, formerly engaged in the grain business here for many years, died in Pueblo, Colo., Oct. 28, where he had gone to visit a sister. Death came very unexpectedly, only two hours after his arrival, due to heart trouble. His home was in Boswell, Ind. Burial was at Hallville.

CHICAGO NOTES

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for November has been set at 5% per annum.

A Board of Trade membership sold on Nov. 3 at \$7,250, a decline of \$750 from a previous sale earlier in the week.

J. O. McClintock, formerly manager of the Peoria office of the Farmers National Grain Corp., was transferred to the Chicago office on Nov. 3.

J. Juul, pres. and general manager of Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, and head of the Southwestern Milling Division of the Standard Milling Co., has applied for membership in the Board of Trade.

The Directors of the Board of Trade have ruled that charging a non-member (who trades for himself or for others) a rate of commission higher than the minimum and then rebating the difference to the non-member, is a violation of our rules.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trade Post of the American Legion, William M. Schwartz commander, was held Nov. 2, at 7:30 p. m. Meetings will be held the first Thursday of each month. The post is looking forward to a trip to Miami, Fla.

H. G. Atwood and J. F. Kline, Chicago, and J. W. McDowell and Frank K. Miller, Peoria, are incorporators of the Century Distilling Co., capitalized at \$1,000,000. This subsidiary of Allied Mills, which has its head office here, will operate in conjunction with the latter's Peoria plant.

The 15 re-inforced concrete tanks being built in South Chicago for the Albert Schwill Co., by the Jas. Stewart Corp., are approaching completion. Three shifts of men are pouring continually. The tanks will be 24 feet in diameter, 96 feet high and have steel hopper bottoms. This new storage annex will increase the storage capacity of the plant by 560,000 bus.

Chauncey A. Bowman, 64, vice-pres. of the Quaker Oats Co., was struck by a truck on Nov. 3, receiving injuries that caused his death a few hours later. He had been with the Quaker Oats Co. for 45 years, and in charge of sales for the past 12 years. Surviving are his widow, Ella, and two daughters, Mrs. Hazel Ward, of Sterling, and Mrs. Marjorie Black, of Western Springs.

The Board of Trade's grain handling exhibit has proved itself to be such an attraction and of so great educational value that the directors have decided to make it permanent, instead of for the duration of the Century of Progress, as first contemplated. The original work of the Board of Trade weighing department has served as a nucleus for the later addition of interesting features.

New regulations governing trading in lard and dry salted bellies for future deliveries on the Board of Trade became effective Nov. 5, when the government's processing tax became operative. Delivery notices will be tendered in the order they are received to buyers obligated by the oldest contracts. The processing tax is 50 cents on lard and 60 cents on dry salted bellies per cwt.

John M. Scoville, Edward R. Bacon, Jr., Charles P. Randall, Edward S. Westbrook, and George A. Koehl, members of the nominating com'ite for the Chicago Board of Trade, will select candidates for the organization's pres., vice-pres., five directors, and five members each for com'ites on appeals and arbitration, at meetings to be held Nov. 8, 15, and 22. Peter B. Carey, the present pres., has not so far expressed himself regarding another term.

The merger of the Bartlett Frazier Co., of this city, and the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., of Omaha, Neb., which was begun some time ago, was complete Nov. 1, on and after which date all transactions will be made in the name of the Bartlett Frazier Co. The office of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. at Omaha, Neb.; St. Joseph, Mo., and Burlington, Ia., will be maintained under the name of Bartlett Frazier Co. O. T. Brewick will be manager at Omaha, R. E. Wiese at St. Joseph and J. G. Oertel at Burlington.

Jackson Bros. Boesel & Co., Chicago and New York grain and stock brokers, on Nov. 1 sold their five western offices to Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., these offices being located in this city; Milwaukee, Wis.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb., and St. Joseph, Mo. The New York office will be continued under a new partnership, which will include some of the present partners. Jackson Bros. Boesel & Co. is a consolidation of the old Chicago grain firm of Jackson Bros. and the New York stock house of Jackson & Boesel. The Jackson family interests were the same in both firms. Arthur S. Jackson, senior partner, who died a few weeks ago, was prominent in the grain trade for over 50 years.

The directors of the Board of Trade adopted the following regulation Oct. 31: Regulation 1820. Discretionary accounts, Construction of Rules 145, 146 and 151. It shall be deemed unbusiness-like, detrimental to the welfare of the Association and inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade for any member to handle an account at his discretion if he shall share in the profits of such account unless he shall also share in the losses of such account in the same proportion, or for any member to handle an account when he knows that the customer is allowing said account to be handled at the discretion of a third person and that the third person is to share in the profits of such account but is not to share in the losses in the same proportion.

Clifton M. Utley, director of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, held his hearers spellbound for two hours on the evening of Nov. 2 at the meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club during his address on "America of Today and Tomorrow." His facts and statistics were up to the hour and he marshaled commercial, political and military data in so decisive a manner as to throw light on what had been obscure in Germany, Poland, France, Cuba, Japan and Russia. The fortunate few present came away with well defined ideas on the forces at play in international relations, and with some understanding where and when war would break out. Club members and their friends owe a vote of thanks to the officers for procuring such well informed speakers on timely subjects, as Professor Bell on the "Managed Dollars" just a few days before President Roosevelt espoused the managed dollar in his radio address, and under which the gold purchases are being made. Indeed, several months ago the Club heard Professor Warren of Cornell on "Prices"; and Professor Warren has since become President Roosevelt's present adviser on lifting commodity prices.

INDIANA

Loogootee, Ind.—The Walker Milling Co. has installed a one-ton feed mixer.

St. Louis Crossing, Ind.—A spark from the office chimney caused slight damage to the elevator of the Standard Elevator Co. on Oct. 16.

LaFontaine, Ind.—A. B. Martin has bot the building known as the Hare Feed Mill, and plans to make this a feeding place for his cattle.

Morocco, Ind.—Morocco Grain & Lmbr. Co. has added to its equipment an electrically operated McMillin Truck Dump which takes care of the several sinks.

Monon, Ind.—D. L. Brookie has sold his elevator to the Standard Elvtr. Co., of Indianapolis. Mr. Brookie has been the proprietor of this elevator for many years.

Greenwood, Ind.—Hoosier Mineral Feed Co. has installed a Blue Streak Cracker and Grader as well as made other improvements. The equipment was furnished and supervised by L. J. McMillin.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Steinhart Grain Co. announces that Claude Record, manager of the local branch of the Farmers National Grain Corp. for the last three years, joined its organization on Nov. 1.

Inglefield, Ind.—J. R. Erwin, incorporated; incorporators: Jacob Robert, John C. and Ida May Erwin; to engage in the grain, building material and fertilizer business.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members who have joined the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are Ura Seeger, Marshfield; Bourbon Elevator & Feed Mill, Bourbon; Syler & Syler, Plymouth; Farmers' Grain Co., Carlos; Huntington Equity Exchange, Huntington; Logansport Elevator Co., Logansport; Home Grain Co., LaGrange.—Sec'y Fred K. Sale.

Curtisville, Ind.—Albert T. Snook, or "Bert," as he was known to every one in the country, for many years in charge of the elevator here, died at his home on Oct. 21, at the age of 75 years, death being due to heart trouble and kidney complications. Mr. Snook always had a happy smile and a cheery word for all with whom he came in contact. His wife died nearly two years ago, and a step-son, whom he always spoke of as tho he were his own son, died during the first week of October.

IOWA

Riverside, Ia.—The Farmers Union Exchange has completed a new elevator here.

West Bend, Ia.—A new driveway has been built at the Davenport Elvtr. Co.'s plant.

Goldfield, Ia.—Thieves removed the radio from the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. during October.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—We are rebuilding our Eagle Grove elevator.—George Potgeter (Steamboat Rock, Ia.).

Madrid, Ia.—Fire damaged the Madrid Mill properties, this community's oldest landmark, the middle of last month.

Marengo, Ia.—Thieves broke into the safe in the office of the Marengo Grain Co. recently and escaped with \$38 as loot.—A. T.

Ericson, Ia.—An adding machine and some shotgun shells were stolen from the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently.—A. G. T.

Audubon, Ia.—Paul Enarson, of Kansas City and Villisca, has purchased a half interest in a milling business here with his brother, Elmo Enarson.

Northwood, Ia.—Thieves pried open a window in the office of the Farmers Elevator Co. recently to steal a radio set and an alarm clock.—Art Torkelson.

Stratford, Ia.—The safe was broken open and some cash taken by thieves that recently entered the office of the Stratford Grain & Supply Co.—A. G. T.

Hopely Station (Elkhorn p. o.), Ia.—Hopely Bros.' elevator was destroyed by fire recently; loss estimated at \$5,000.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Steamboat Rock, Ia.—We are putting high-speeds cups in our plant here; also have installed a cereal mil and are making a full line of cereals.—Geo. Potgeter Co.

Story City, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has installed a new truck scale to accommodate the trucks that now bring it grain. The new platform is 8 ft. longer than the old.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Big Four Mill, operated by the Nelson Flour & Feed Co., is being torn down to the first floor, to make room for a new business venture. It is a 5-story structure.

Owasa, Ia.—Richard Welsh, 61, Owasa farmer and grain dealer, died Oct. 6, after a short illness, following a paralytic stroke. Surviving are his widow, 6 daughters, and a step-son.

Leland, Ia.—Thieves invaded the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently, and ruined the safe and the cash drawer in a fruitless search for valuables. The office radio was damaged thru their abusive handling.

Waverly, Ia.—J. A. Trumpower has sold his mill to Albert J. Brettman, of Denver, who took possession Oct. 18. The mill property is less than two years old. Mr. Trumpower will stay to assist Mr. Brettman for the present.

Hardy, Ia.—The office safe at the Farmers Elvtr. was carried away by burglars on the morning of the last Sunday in September, and was later found a quarter of a mile from town, broken open and cash contents to the amount of \$15 gone.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Fort Dodge Flour & Feed Co., operated for some months past by the Nebraska Consolidated Mills, has been sold to the Fort Dodge Distributing Co., a local organization of which Don H. Maxwell is pres., and M. H. Maxwell, sec'y-treas.

Elgin, Ia.—Stockholders of the Elgin-Brainard Co-operative Co. voted to surrender their charter and liquidate the company. A new company to be known as the Elgin Co-operative Co., is being organized to handle livestock, feeds, gasoline and oil, of which Max Medberry is sec'y.

Sioux City, Ia.—Election of officers by the Sioux City Grain Exchange placed A. D. Doherty, pres.; Paul A. Ketels, vice-pres.; J. S. Eales, treas.; and Freeman Bradford, sec'y. S. P. Mason and Mr. Ketels were re-elected directors. Paul Larson was re-appointed chief inspector and weighmaster.

Mondamin, Ia.—Several elevators in Harrison county agreed late last month to refuse to buy or sell grain in sympathy with the Farm Holiday Movement. E. E. McClanahan, sec'y of the Farmers Elevator Co. here, announced the directors to be in sympathy with the movement, but opposed to the embargo.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—Our Eagle Grove plant was gradually tipping to one side and we had it raised up straight again, local carpenters doing the work with railroad hydraulic jacks. The elevator is full of stored corn; quite a thing to be able to raise it while full; one 6x8 timber buckled under end pressure, demonstrating the tremendous pressure.—Geo. Potgeter Co.

Doon, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., Albert E. Houk, owner and manager, will not be without rail service because of the abandonment of the branch line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, operating between this point and Luverne, Minn., as it is located on the Great Northern Railroad and its business will not be affected in any way by the abandonment of the Omaha branch.

Boone, Ia.—Thieves recently entered the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., reports Manager W. C. Walker. They took some pennies left in the cash register, and tore a candy vending machine from the wall, borrowing an ax and a hammer with which to open it. These were taken along, but the safe, where the adding machine and records are kept, was not disturbed.—A. G. T.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Grain Processing Co., Co-operative, has incorporated, with \$150,000 capital stock, to process corn and other grains in the manufacture of alcohol and to enter the agricultural, mining, mercantile and other business on a co-operative basis. Incorporators are L. E. Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, C. J. Simmons, B. J. Price, E. L. Marsh, J. M. Morton and L. R. Mater.

Des Moines, Ia.—Three new forms of taxation will be proposed before the extra session of the Iowa general assembly now meeting. These are a personal net income tax, a business tax on corporations, and gross income tax on retail sales. The latter would be 2% on gross sales of tangible property at retail, other than that already burdened with taxes, such as gasoline, cigarettes and oleomargarine.

KANSAS

Hutchinson, Kan.—William Kelly's Board of Trade membership has been transferred to W. B. Madaus.

Grinnell, Kan.—Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co.'s local plant suffered slight damage from windstorm recently.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Friction from a sticking belt caused a small fire and slight damage in the plant of the J. C. Lysle Milling Co. recently.

Rydal, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has sold its west elevator to G. C. Dooley, formerly in the grain business here, and C. Hobart West, formerly manager of the Farmers Co., has bot the east elevator.

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Elevators — Grain — Dwellings
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Seward, Kan.—Fire severely damaged the property of the Seward Co-operative Co., on Oct. 25.

Clay Center, Kan.—R. J. Smith, of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Salina, has taken over the management of the Mid-Kansas Milling Co. here, subsidiary of the Salina company.

Satanta, Kan.—The Pettit Grain Co. has sold its local elevator to the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo. It is said that the new owners do not plan to operate the elevator until next spring.

Susank, Kan.—Peter L. Ochs, owner and operator of elevators at Stickney, Millard and Boyd, bought the Redetzke elevator here at foreclosure sale, Oct. 23. Mr. Ochs plans remodeling of the structure.

Haven, Kan.—Mr. Showers, of Bellefont, Kan., has been appointed manager of the Haven Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Walter Schlickau, who has been manager for the past seven or eight years and who is now retiring to his farm.

Topeka, Kan.—Elevator operators of the Sunflower State who are operating oil and gas stations will profit by a careful perusal of "Rules and Regulations Governing Bulk Oil Stations and Oil Distributing Stations" issued by State Fire Marshal Douglas A. Graham.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Lee Collingwood's purse-winning bay trotter, Calumet Guy, purchased two years ago for \$540 and earning winnings of over \$8,000 for his grain dealer owner, has been sold for \$4,000 to race under the colors of Dictator Mussolini in Italy, and is now enroute on the longest single trip of a much traveled career.

Twenty-two country elevators in Kansas that were leased by the Hall-Baker Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo. (subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp.) last February when the Kansas Co-op. Wheat Marketing Ass'n went into the hands of a receiver, and purchased in July by the Farmers National, will be disposed of to growers near the elevators. The elevators are located at the following towns: Acres, Altair (Colby p. o.), Bazine, Bogue, Brownell, Bunkerhill, Buffalo Park (p. o. name Park), Collyer, Dresden, Selden, Hill City, Hoxie, Se-guin, Leoti, Norton, Oronoque, Ogallah, Palco, Paradise, Tasco, Tribune and Wakeeney.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Taking its name from the principal brand of flour of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., the Sweetheart Flour Co. has been organized to take over the business of the Rea-Patterson Co. when sold in January by order of court and a petition for the sale of the milling company's properties to the new company is reported to have been presented to the court. The capital stock of the Sweetheart Flour Co. consists of \$150,000 of preferred and 250,000 shares of common stock of no par value. The preferred stock, of \$10 par value, is being issued to all of the creditors of the Rea-Patterson Co. in full settlement of their accounts. The wheat storage capacity of the Rea-Patterson Co. is more than 500,000 bus. and the mill capacity is about 1,800 barrels per day.

Moran, Kan.—The Lam-Bartlett Grain Co. has installed a cylinder corn sheller, and reset some of the other machinery in the plant for efficiency and convenience.

Wichita, Kan.—Charles M. Jackman, a director of the Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., one of the founders and since 1918 pres. and general manager of the Kansas Milling Co., of this city, also pres. of several other milling companies and vice-pres. of a bank, died in a local hospital on Oct. 22, at the age of 71 years, after an illness of over two months. Few men of this city ever enjoyed the confidence and friendship of his fellow citizens as did Mr. Jackman. He was interested in so many civic and charitable projects that scarcely a movement to better the civic, spiritual or charitable enterprises of the city was undertaken without his assistance. He seemed to derive his greatest pleasure in aiding others. He is survived by his widow, two sons, two daughters and a number of grandchildren.

KENTUCKY

Stanton, Ky.—J. W. Morton has installed a new grist mill and is now doing business again.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Funeral services for J. S. Waterman, of J. S. Waterman & Co., a familiar figure in the importing, exporting, and jobbing trade in hay, grain and feed, were held privately on Oct. 24. Only the immediate family and intimate friends were in attendance.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

The many friends of J. A. Manger, of J. A. Manger & Co., will regret to learn of the death of his wife Nov. 2.—R. C. N.

Fred H. Magoon, manager of Farm Service Stores, Inc., was elected a member of the Baltimore Flour Club at the November meeting of this organization.—R. C. N.

A feature of this market during October was the sharp increase in the receipts of rye. Total receipts of this grain in Baltimore last month were 47,557 bus., compared with 7,583 bus. the same month last year.—R. C. N.

Sinton Bros. & Co., grain commission merchants, for many years located in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg., have removed their offices to 336 Guilford avenue, where Robert D. Sinton recently purchased a large warehouse.—R. C. N.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Oct. 27, this organization went on record as unalterably opposed to the Prince Plan for the consolidation of the eastern railroads under the Pennsylvania System.—R. C. N.

Benj. R. Buck, who, with Harry F. Williams and Edith Freas, are charged by a number of customers of the Delmarva Grain Co., with fraud and conspiracy in the handling of orders for grain futures in the Chicago market, plead guilty; but in view of the plea of not guilty by his two confederates, and the absence from the city of an important witness, the trial was postponed.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Capac, Mich.—Wm. Withun & Sons are building a grain warehouse just south of the Capac Roller Mills.

Flushing, Mich.—Windstorm blew down the porch roof on the office of the Flushing Elevator Co., Oct. 23.

Rochester, Mich.—Meadow Brook Farm has added to its equipment one McMillin Truck Dump electrically operated.

Deckerville, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has leased and is now operating the elevator property of Green & Wilson.

Charlotte, Mich.—Windstorm on Oct. 21 caused damage to 10 or 15 bags of feed in the plant of the Farmers Elevator Co.

Springport, Mich.—The G. E. Bursley Co., operating an elevator here, has erected an addition for feed grinding and mixing equipment.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The W. K. Kellogg Co. has effected a pension plan for its employees to provide a life income after retirement. The company has pioneered in the movement toward a shorter working day, going on a 6-hour basis on Dec. 1, 1930.

Saginaw, Mich.—Members added to the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n since Sept. 1 are as follows: Brick Elvtr. Co., Owosso; Barryton Grain Co., Barryton; G. E. Bursley & Co., Springport; Christian Breisch Corp., Laingsburg; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Mason; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Dimondale; Farm Bureau Supply Store, Woodland; D. Mansfield & Co., Remus; Rockafellow Grain Co., Ashley; Rockafellow Grain Co., Middleton; Rockafellow Grain Co., Vickeryville; Watertown Co-op. Ass'n, Sandusky.

Lansing, Mich.—At a meeting of representatives from the Michigan Elevator Exchange, the Michigan Farmer Cooperative Ass'n, the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, the Michigan State Grange, and others last month plans were laid for a concerted drive to obtain relief for the Michigan bean industry from the federal treasury. Gov. Comstock and Commissioner of Agriculture S. T. Metzger wired Congressman Michael J. Hart that an emergency existed in the bean growing industry and urged him to get Michigan bean growers "maximum relief." The drive seeks federal loans to farmers so they can hold their beans.

MINNESOTA

Slayton, Minn.—The feed mill and huller operated by the Lewis brothers burned late in October.

Minneapolis, Minn.—W. D. Prudden has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Chaska, Minn.—W. H. Scott, owner and operator of the Scott Flour & Feed Mill at this point, died early in October.

Marshall, Minn.—M. R. Smart will be miller at a new flour mill here, expected to soon be completed and placed in operation.

Wabasso, Minn.—Stickup men robbed Henry Goblirch, proprietor of the Goblirch Elvtr. Co., at noon on Oct. 10, taking about \$45.

Worthington, Minn.—Thieves broke into the office of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. Oct. 2, smashing the safe to secure about \$200.

Fairmont, Minn.—Harry Gilbert, of this place, is the new manager of the Pletch Grain Co.'s local branch, succeeding W. H. Beale, resigned.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n recently re-elected as pres. E. J. Grimes, vice-pres. of the Cargill Elvtr. Co., of this city.

Meadowlands, Minn.—Paul Sramek is building a flour and feed mill, installing a 25-barrel mill and modern feeding, grinding and mixing machinery.

Slayton, Minn.—Fire recently destroyed the Neilson Feed Mill. Clifford and Clayton Neilson, proprietors, have not stated whether they will rebuild.

Argyle, Minn.—The Farmers & Merchants Elvtr. Co. has appointed T. Chandler assistant manager of its elevator, succeeding L. W. Buckingham, who will give his whole time to personal interests.

Long Prairie, Minn.—The Long Prairie Milling Co. has bot the C. C. Wyman Elvtr., or the Kearne Elvtr., as it is also known locally, moved it and connected it with the south part of its present mill property.

Jeffers, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. was visited by robbers, during the night of Oct. 13, who gained entrance by forcing a padlock. Everything was in readiness for them, the safe unlocked and the money taken out.

Truman, Minn.—Elmer Silver, for 14 years associated with George A. Lund in operating the Clarkfield Roller Mill, Inc., has become manager of the Farmers Elevator here. He is also sec'y of the Northwestern Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Ivanhoe, Minn.—Nitroglycerine was used by the thieves who visited the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. late in September, in an effort to get into the big steel safe. About \$80 in cash was taken by the robbers, also some grain checks and insurance policies.

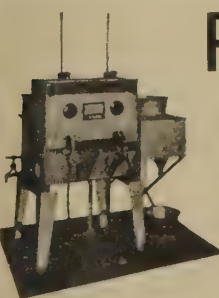
Comfrey, Minn.—During the night of Oct. 9 burglars forced their way thru a window of the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., carried the safe to the driveway and knocked the bottom out of it, only getting about \$20 for all their trouble, leaving behind them \$2,000 in checks.

Lakefield, Minn.—Neither we nor any one else so far as I know are building a feed store [as recently reported in the daily press]. The old McGlenn Elvtr. is being torn down and the salvaged lumber is being used for farm buildings.—Farmers Co-op. Ass'n of Lakefield, Walter J. Green, mgr.

PROFIT

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CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Minneapolis, Minn.—On Oct. 6 Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace temporarily suspended authority of the Minneapolis branch of the Minnesota Board of Grain Appeals to handle barley cases. The license was ordered turned over to Supervisor Black. Current opinion credits the U. S. Department of Agriculture with retaliating for active efforts of the Minneapolis branch to have present grades on barley made less discriminating on scab and blight.

Ulen, Minn.—The first of a series of better grain meetings will be held here on Nov. 13, topics to be discussed including malting barley, how grain is graded, best varieties of grain and how scab and smut can be controlled. Samples of grain will be analyzed free; inspection will be conducted all day, with talks scheduled for 1:30 p. m. Among those expected to be present are H. R. Sumner, of Minneapolis, sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n; R. F. Crim, of St. Paul, extension agronomist, and M. R. Johnson, of Minneapolis, grain supervisor. Other similar meetings planned are as follows: Perley, Nov. 14; Borup, Nov. 15; Shelly, Nov. 16, and Ada, Nov. 17, all in Minnesota.

Tracy, Minn.—The Western Grainmen's Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting on Oct. 10. Pres. Iver Wollum presided. C. E. Parish, Minnesota supervisor of grain elevators, called attention to storage tickets as negotiable instruments, and cautioned delegates to see that those presented for cancellation are properly signed by the holders. Elevators must be able to deliver grain to ticket holders on demand. F. K. Oppelt, New Ulm grain inspector, urged shippers to affix weigh cards in their shipments for the information of inspectors. Resolutions were passed condemning the U. S. Department of Agriculture for withdrawing from the Minneapolis Board of Appeals the right to pass on barley, and criticizing the Federal Grain Supervision Department for too strict interpretation of the term "blighted barley," which has severely penalized northwestern shippers. Another resolution urged increase of the tariff on rye to the maximum, or an embargo on imports to prevent competing with U. S. production.

MISSOURI

Sikeston, Mo.—A new 400-h.p. steam engine with a rope drive has been installed at the plant of the Scott County Milling Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade membership of Sam O'Dell has been declared inactive. Mr. O'Dell recently resigned from the Hall-Baker Grain Co.

Sullivan, Mo.—The old Kramer mill has been placed back in operation by W. A. Keller, of Champion City, who remodeled it and installed new machinery before re-opening.

Kansas City, Mo.—The damage to the plant of the United Mills Co., caused by the dust explosion and fire of Oct. 2, previously reported, was repaired in two weeks' time and the plant was again in operation.

Sikeston, Mo.—Because of an injury to his back, received last May while handling sacks of meal for the Scott County Milling Co., Miner Cobb was awarded a compensation for his injury amounting to \$6 a week for 18½ weeks, by the referee of the Missouri Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Kansas City, Mo.—Philip Barnes, assistant manager of the Eagle Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was badly injured on Oct. 16, as he was about to repair an electrical transformer. Believing the current was shut off, he touched a wire carrying a 13,000-volt current, which caused him to fall off the platform to a concrete floor 20 feet below, injuring his head. His left hand and right leg were burned by the live wire. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where it was said he was in a serious condition. He is 29 years old.

MONTANA

Cascade, Mont.—I have changed my address from here to Ulm, Mont.—G. E. Paulson, formerly Agt. State Elvtr. Co.

NEBRASKA

Sunol, Neb.—I have changed my address from here to Otis, Colo.—Thos. P. Rehder.

Snyder, Neb.—One of the two elevators of the Farmers Union is being wrecked.

Kimball, Neb.—The elevator of the Farmers Union Cooperative Co. was placed on forced sale Nov. 3.

North Bend, Neb.—A new distributor has been installed in the elevator of Cherney & Watson.—C. E. Carlstrom.

Bruno, Neb.—A 20-ton truck scale has been installed by the Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co.—C. E. Carlstrom.

Hickman, Neb.—We have installed a truck scale at our elevator at Hickman.—Wm. Burk & Son (Hallam, Neb.).

Ong, Neb.—Nothing was obtained by the burglars who broke into the Farmers Union's elevator during the night of Oct. 16.

Tekamah, Neb.—General repairs have been made at the elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Co. and the house given two coats of paint.

Chappel, Neb.—The scale house and scales of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. are being moved to another location on the Union Pacific R. R. right-of-way.

Beemer, Neb.—P. H. Seeberg, manager of the Nye-Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator at Cedar Bluffs, Neb., has been transferred to this point, where he has a similar position.

Indianola, Neb.—Earl Teel, who has been manager of an oil station for the past several months, has leased the Equity Elvtr. and started buying grain the first of this month.

Omaha, Neb.—The following officers have been elected by the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n: Gerald Ehernberger, pres.; B. W. Larson, first vice-pres.; D. E. Minor, second vice-pres., J. N. Campbell, sec'y-treas.

Magnet, Neb.—Improvements on the local property of the Crowell Elvtr. Co. includes installation of a manlift and an electric truck lift, covering the elevator with corrugated iron siding, and painting the annex.

Peru, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has spent \$150 in rebuilding one of its corn cribs, using the material in the old one, and making the new one much longer, with a metal roof. The capacity of the new crib is about 3,500 bus.

Albion, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s local elevator, which has not been operated for over a year, is being razed because of a lack of grain business. The elevator was built about 50 years and came into the possession of the Hord Co. about 16 years ago.

Schuyler, Neb.—It is reported that when repairs are made to the elevator section of the plant of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co. which was damaged in the fire (previously reported) that destroyed the rest of the plant last month, the B. C. Christopher Grain Co., of Kansas City, which was operating the elevator under lease, will continue the operation, under the management of Gerald Ehrenberger.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Chelsea Hay & Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares of no par value.

Roxbury, Mass.—The Roxbury Flour & Grain Co. sustained a fire loss at its feed warehouse, on Oct. 21, amounting to about \$10,000.

Boston, Mass.—Ralph C. Holder recently became associated with the Marden-Wild Corp. as nutritional chemist, with headquarters in this city. He will specialize in feeding formulas and nutritional research, in both of which he has a well-earned reputation. Mr. Holder was for many years associated with the Albert Dickinson Co., of Chicago.

NEW JERSEY

Salem, N. J.—Griffith Feed & Grain, incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares no par value; to deal in feed.

Jersey City, N. J.—The repair shop of the International Grain Elvtr. Co. was damaged by fire on Oct. 14; loss, \$1,500.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Nisbet Grammer was appointed an industrial representative on the Regional Labor Board under the N.R.A. on Nov. 1.

New York, N. Y.—J. S. McCaldin, a member of the Produce Exchange for many years until his retirement a few years ago, died at his home in New London, Conn., Oct. 8, at the age of 84 years.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Ames-Burns Co., grain and feed jobbers of Jamestown, N. Y., have opened a branch office in this city, in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg., with Ellis Niles, connected with the grain and feed business for many years, in charge.

NORTH DAKOTA

Kildee, N. D.—The appearance of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been improved by a coat of paint.

Chaseley, N. D.—Mail address to the Chaseley Grain Co. is returned by the post office marked "Out of business."

Mott, N. D.—J. P. Larson, 70, former manager of the Mott Equity Exchange, died recently at North St. Paul, Minn.

Leeds, N. D.—The roof of the elevator of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. was damaged by wind recently.

Whitman, N. D.—Fire originating in the fire pot of a diesel engine on Oct. 9, slightly damaged the elevator of the Whitman Co-operative Ass'n.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Ludvig Pederson, state land commissioner, was made manager of the North Dakota Mill & Elevator here on Nov. 1, succeeding O. L. Spencer.

Churchs Ferry, N. D.—Coal has been added to the grain business of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, which is erecting a coal shed, 16x36 feet, having three bins. The manager, John Fevold, is doing the work with some assistance.

OHIO

Ravenna, O.—Mayhew Elevator Co. suffered damage by exposure fire on Oct. 27.

Melvin, O.—R. P. Barrett & Son have installed a McMillin Truck Dump electrically operated.

Castalia, O.—Wind slightly damaged the plant of the Castalia Elevator & Supply Co. on Sept. 14.

Alliance, O.—An overloaded motor started a fire which did slight damage to the King Bee Milling Co. on Oct. 11.

Ft. Loramie, O.—John Grisex was appointed receiver of the Ft. Loramie Milling Co. on a judgment against the milling company for \$3,639.

McGuffey, O.—The McGuffey Elevator, managed by Ted Graff, is installing a grain drier with capacity for drying a carload of corn a day.

Harpster, O.—Harpster Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Cyrus H. Sears, Herbert E. McBride, John Young and David H. Sears.

St. Clair (r. d. from East Liverpool), O.—Elmer Brunschwiler has bot A. A. Forthofer's mill, is repairing the building, removing some of the old machinery and installing new, including a hammer mill and a mixer.

Delphos, O.—A. T. Ward, who for the past 20 years has been located at Fostoria, O., where he was manager of the Transfer Elvtr. and Seneca Grain Co., is now associated with us in charge of our car lot grain business.—Gorman Grain Co.

Mount Sterling, O.—John Graham, for several years manager of the Crites Elevator here, has accepted the same position under the new owners, the Ralston-Purina Co., recent purchasers of the Crites milling properties in Madison and Pickaway counties.

Stratton Grain Company
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

Lodi, O.—The Tyler Grain Co. is building an addition to its plant here.

Brinkhaven, O.—The old Thompson Mill, which has not been operated for many years, was bot by Studer Bros., millers of Apple Creek, O., when offered at public auction by the sheriff in a partition suit. The new owners have already bot machinery for re-equipping the mill, which they will operate.

Washington C. H., O.—Virgil Vincent, local elevator operator, has taken over the management of the H. W. Giddings & Son elevators at Milledgeville and Edgefield. Recently Mr. Giddings died and his son is now employed in government service. The properties give Mr. Vincent a complete unit for grinding, cleaning seed, mixing feed and other customary elevator services.

Toledo, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n has held numerous local meetings over the state resulting in an increase of 131 new members since the Dayton meeting. We have delayed holding our regular fall meeting anticipating an early approval of either the feed or grain codes. We believe we will have another increase in membership as soon as a code meeting is held, as it will be open to members only and to those that join at the meeting.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

OKLAHOMA

Gansel, Okla.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of E. J. Miller on Sept. 26.

Marland, Okla.—Homer Barkley is now the manager of the Bliss Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding F. V. Cole.

Cordell, Okla.—The capacity of the Cordell Milling Co.'s plant has been increased to 300 barrels per day by the installation of new machinery and making other improvements.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—We have opened a brokerage office to handle grain, grain products and cottonseed products. C. B. Cozart and Andy Jack are associated.—Cozart Grain & Commission Co.

Bluejacket, Okla.—The Earl Russell Elvtr., built by Russell and his father, E. R. Russell, Sr., about 12 years ago, burned Oct. 22. Starting at the top of the elevator, the fire completely razed the structure. About 2,000 bus. of oats were lost in the blaze.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, Wash.—Work has started on a 153x32 ft. one-story addition to the feed plant of L. E. Edmundson Co.

Kamiah, Ida.—The Vollmer Clearwater Co.'s grain warehouse sustained a fire loss, on Oct. 21, of \$22,000. Cause of fire unknown.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—A new warehouse, 50x120 feet, is being erected north of the city dock on the river front for the Skagit River Navigation Co. for oats.

Olympia, Wash.—The Kaul Feed Co. has been incorporated here by William J. Kaul, E. A. Hutchings, Geo. S. Clark, Otto A. Roach and M. Forestadnagen.—F. K. H.

Jerry, Wash.—D. A. Silver & Sons, purchasers of the local flour milling property, have been busy preparing it for operation, and will operate as the Asotin County Flour Milling Co.

St. John, Wash.—The loading platform adjoining the concrete grain storage tanks of the St. John Grain Growers, is being roofed and sided for use as a warehouse. The platform is 50x60 ft.

Silverton, Ore.—Properties of the Fischer Flouring Mills Co. have been sold by sheriff to bondholders of the concern on a bid of \$100,000. The indebtedness against the properties is \$112,462.—F. K. H.

Kennewick, Wash.—Kennewick Flouring Mills with new machinery and an enlarged warehouse has doubled the capacity of the flour mill, which operates 24 hours a day, six days a week with 18 men. The mill now has an output of 10,000 barrels of flour each month.—F. K. H.

Port Stanley, Wash.—Lopez Island Pea Growers & Marketing Ass'n, incorporated; incorporators: M. M. McLeod, L. J. Bolton, L. A. Davis, Jessie Coffelt, B. F. Austin, E. S. Cochran, N. P. Hodgson, W. C. Wilson, J. L. Stafford, O. E. Cochran, J. B. Reese and others.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—Albers Bros. Milling Co. has incorporated the Imperial Dog Food Co., of this city.

Diamond, Wash.—Roy Lamb, manager of the Interior Warehouse Co., was badly crushed and bruised recently while helping to load a car with sacked wheat, which slipped, catching him under about 50 sacks. It was that no internal injuries were suffered.

Portland, Ore.—Confirmation of the appointment of Norton, Lilly & Co. as chartering and booking agent for the Chinese government in the Chinese export wheat deal and the appointment of J. T. Steeb & Co. as customs brokers, is announced by J. J. Lavin, representative of the Chinese government. Mr. Lavin has established offices at 912 Porter Bldg., Portland.—F. K. H.

Kendall (Lents p. o.), Ore.—The feed and flour business of the Old System Milling Co. has made a big gain since the completion of its new warehouse, giving 2,700 feet additional floor space to the plant, and which has been in operation about four weeks. The addition was built in order to live up fully to the N. R. A. pledge to create more labor, as well as to take care of a growing business, and it has worked to the great benefit of the owner of the plant, A. E. Wilcke.

Boise, Ida.—The Public Utilities Commission on Oct. 16 extended for six months its order suspending proposed rate increases in handling and storing grain by the following warehousing companies: Colorado Mill & Elvtr. Co., Franklin County Grain Growers Ass'n, Sperry Elvtr. & Storage Co. and Farmers National Warehouse Corp., all operating in southeastern Idaho. The commission refused to permit an increase asked by a group of central Idaho grain warehouses, as reported in the Aug 23 Journals, but has granted their request for rehearing, and its decision made at this rehearing may decide the fate of the request of the southeastern Idaho warehouse companies.

Salem, Ore.—Public Utilities Commissioner Charles M. Thomas' compromise with Oregon truck men on the enforcement of the 1933 truck and bus act includes waiving insurance requirements of the law. This means much to the grain and feed dealers thruout the state. Insurance for public liability and property damage by commercial vehicles will be carried only on initiative of the operators, as result of the agreement. Victims of collisions with such vehicles will have no recourse except through the courts, if insurance is not carried. Thomas' agreement with the truckmen permits them to operate for two months on payment of \$10 plus mileage fees. Modification of the truck and bus act will be attempted at the special legislative session to be held Nov. 21.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The Department of Agriculture, Division of Grain Inspection, of Oregon, recently completed installing in the Oregon Bldg., this city, the most modern protein laboratory on the Pacific Coast. The equipment, all of which is especially designed for speed and accuracy of results, was furnished by the foremost engineers in this type of work. The digestion unit, of 24 flask capacity, is completely electrically equipped with 24 500-watt Goldfish heaters of the latest type furnishing the heat for digestion. The still, of 18 flask capacity, is equipped with the same design heaters but of 600-watt electrical capacity. Durability, speed and accuracy are the features of merit stressed in the construction of this equipment. Other pieces of equipment, such as titration tables, dispensing tables, etc., all of the same kind and construction, make this one of the outstanding protein laboratories in the country.—Division of Grain Inspection, C. W. Wright, Division Chief.

Seattle, Wash.—Construction will shortly be under way on 20 huge concrete storage bins on the Seattle waterfront to take care of an extensive movement of wheat and other grains through this port. The bins, which are being built by Albers Bros., will cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000, will be located at the foot of Massachusetts St., and will have a capacity in excess of half a million bus. of grain. Each of the bins will be 100 feet in height and they will rest on a solid mass of concrete-capped pilings to support the enormous weight. The John S. Metcalf Co., Ltd., is the engineer.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

New Castle, Pa.—The warehouse of John S. Brown's Sons Feed Co. was gutted by fire at about 4 a. m., Oct. 18; loss on building \$10,000, and on contents, which are a total loss, \$25,000. A carload of corn had just been received and placed in the building the day before the fire. In addition to which there was a quantity of other grains and feed stored in the building. Loss is covered by insurance.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Onaka, S. D.—Fire destroyed the Hoffman and Ryman elevators here operated by the farmers on Oct. 17. Estimated loss exceeded \$20,000.

Winner, S. D.—C. L. Smith has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here to accept a position at Enid, Okla. His place is taken by Gene Schliessmann.

Colome, S. D.—Frescoln & Randle have incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock, to deal in feed and grain. Dewey Frescoln, Maxine Frescoln, E. J. Randle and Pauline Randle are incorporators.

Frankfort, S. D.—Vern Jackson Leckner, associated with the Farmers Elvtr. at Miller, and manager of the Atlas Elevator Co. properties here, was accidentally killed a few days ago while hunting.

Watertown, S. D.—A flour mill here owned by L. T. Morris and associates may be remodeled, but it is contingent upon receiving assurance from the Federal authorities that a proposed millers' code would not affect the opening of the plant. Machinery would be overhauled and other improvements made costing approximately \$13,000. The capacity would be between 250 and 300 barrels.

SOUTHEAST

Olive Branch, Miss.—The Brooks Gin Co. and W. F. Flowers have both recently opened new grist mills here.

Washington, D. C.—Dickey Bros. Coal, Hay & Feed Co.'s plant burned at 9 p. m., Oct. 13; loss on building \$15,000, and on grain and hay approximately \$25,000; partly insured.

Richmond, Va.—Newport News Elvtr. Co., a Delaware corporation, has been granted certificate of authority to do a general elevator business. Maximum capital is set at \$25,000. Wm. W. Crump is agent in charge of the business.

TENNESSEE

Greenback, Tenn.—The Greenback Mill opened Oct. 16 after being closed for several months. It is operated by Huffstetler & Co., of Maryville, Tenn., who recently bot it and will grind feed, meal and flour.

**Specialists in
Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins**

HH ROBERTSON CO
BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

TEXAS

Breckenridge, Tex.—A small flour mill may be established here, thru the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce.

Terrell, Tex.—Frank White Grain Co. has temporarily moved its office and business over here from San Antonio, so as to better serve north and east Texas.—Frank White.

WISCONSIN

Nelma, Wis.—A small flour mill, to be erected in the spring, is contemplated by Jake Spencer, who recently bot a small sawmill here.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for November has been determined by the finance com'te of the Grain & Stock Exchange at 5½%.

Oconto Falls, Wis.—The Oconto Falls Elevtr. Co. was robbed of \$300 in cash, Oct. 26, apparently by someone familiar with the properties.

Grimms, Wis.—Charles Freiherr, operator of an elevator at this point, is in financial difficulty due, it is reported, to his 19-year-old son, Ray J. Freiherr, dabbling in the grain market, using farmers' grain stored in his father's elevator. The total amount of shortage, due to young Freiherr selling the farmers' stored grain, is about \$5,500, not including some checks which he issued from time to time before he disappeared late in September or early in October. A mysterious fire is said to have broken out at the elevator a few days before his disappearance, but it was put out before much damage was done. The elder Freiherr is endeavoring to make settlements with creditors to escape further embezzlement proceedings, having entered a not guilty plea to one \$800 count when arraigned in municipal court on Oct. 17.

The overproduction complained about is nothing more than a bad distribution of production. One has only to point to the unemployed millions in our country or to the starving hordes in Asiatic countries to prove that there is no general overproduction. We err when we seek to limit production. The important issues are the proper distribution of products to consumers and the ultimate reduction of selling values—says H. Parker Willis, professor of banking at Columbia University.

Fort Worth

The Fastest Growing Grain Market in the Southwest is the logical market for your grain.

Try any of these Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

- James E. Bennett & Co.
Grains, Stocks, Provisions
- Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.
Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds
- Brackett Grain Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments
- The Ft. Worth Elev. & Whsg. Co.
Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

Novel Control on Belt Conveyor

An interesting and novel photo-electric installation has been made at the plant of the national Enamel & Stamping Co., Granite City, Ill. A General Electric photoelectric relay controls a belt conveyor in the enameling plant. The relay is used at the end of the conveyor to prevent the ware from piling up at that point.

A group of operators along the conveyor apply the beading to the ware and place it on a chain conveyor which takes it thru the enameling furnace. Should the last operator miss a piece of ware, it interrupts the beam of light which in turn shuts off the conveyor motor. As soon as the operator picks up this piece of ware the conveyor automatically restarts. The light source and photo tube are mounted underneath the conveyor. The beam from the light source is focused vertically. By means of a mirror this beam is reflected across the surface of the conveyor belt. A second mirror at the other edge reflects the beam downward to the photo tube. The beam is so arranged that a piece of ware only a quarter inch thick and several inches in diameter will stop the conveyor.

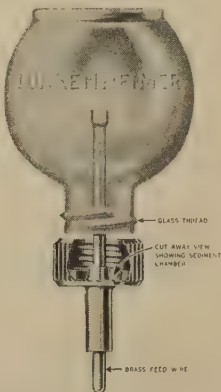
A Bottle Oiler on the Job

So many plain bearings are still tolerated in grain elevators and feed mills the number of fires caused by friction continues large. Then too, so many destructive fires are known to originate in the cupola as the direct result of hot boxes elevator owners will be glad to learn of a new automatic oiler which will materially reduce the labor of lubrication as well as the waste of oil. These new bottle oilers will also reduce the friction and the fire hazards of all plants equipped with plain bearings. The bottle oiler is always open to inspection, so it is easy to determine when it needs refilling.

The Lunkenheimer Co. is marketing a new design of Bottle Oiler. As shown in the illustration the oiler is made up of three major parts—glass bottle with threaded neck, bronze base with integral sleeve type shank, and brass feed wire. A thick resilient cork washer seals the joint between bottle and base. The glass bottle makes it easy to determine the depth of oil.

This type of oiler supplies the correct amount of oil for the most efficient and economical lubrication of plain bearings. It is entirely automatic in operation, feeding only when the shaft is in motion. Oil wastage and time lost incident to hand oiling are eliminated.

Two principles are involved in the feeding of oil down the feed wire of a bottle oiler; (1) what might be called "Thermal Breathing," a periodic expansion and contraction of the air within the bottle due to changes in temperature; (2) "Capillary Creep," aided by the agitation of the feed wire when the shaft is in motion. When placed in service, the shank of the bottle oiler is inserted into the bearing oil hole, the end of the feed wire resting on the shaft. As the shaft revolves, the bearing becomes warm, and heat is transmitted to the air on top of the oil in the bottle. This causes the air to expand, which together with an almost imperceptible pumping action of the



New Lunkenheimer Bottle Oiler

feed wire, forces oil to creep slowly down the feed wire to the bearing. When the shaft stops, the bearing cools off, the air contracts, vibration of the feed wire ceases, and the flow of oil stops.

The feed from a bottle oiler is slow but dependable. One filling lasts for a surprisingly long time and, as the supply is always visible, it affords a method of plain bearing lubrication that is almost fool-proof.

Ease of application, convenience of refilling and replacing empty bottle oilers with full ones; and cleanliness, which eliminates oily floors and reduces accident and fire hazards which attend over-lubrication, are some of the other qualities which make the bottle oiler adaptable for use in virtually every elevator and mill.

Work is not man's punishment; it is his reward and his strength, his glory and his pleasure.—George Sand.

PYROIL

Creates
AN ESTIMATED
5000
YEARLY SAVING
IN POWER COST

Says **MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU**

Recently, the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago, tested Pyroil to determine its value as a fire preventive. Their official statement follows:

"The most painstaking experiment in a large mill in the Southwest" (picture above) "showed a full 5% reduction in power consumption obtained by the use of Pyroil."

"On this one mill the net saving in power cost is conservatively estimated at \$5,000 per year. The saving on machinery upkeep and depreciation cannot be estimated, but it would be a sizable factor."

"We believe we have demonstrated to our own satisfaction, that the use of Pyroil reduces power consumption, eliminates a large part of the wear on bearings, and PREVENTS FIRE LOSS. Therefore, we recommend its use to our Flour Mill and Grain Elevator policyholders."

Pyroil is an extreme pressure, standby lubricant for every purpose. It is simply added in small quantity to the regular lubricant and fuel.

MAIL COUPON FOR FREE COPY OF COMPLETE FIELD TEST REPORT OF THIS TEST. Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Pres., 272 LaFollette Ave., LaCrosse, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

GENUINE PYROIL is Patented in U. S. and Canada by W. V. Kidder, its inventor. Identified by copyrighted, lithographed cans, the winged Pyroil trade name (Reg. U. S. and Canada) and signature of W. V. Kidder on every label. NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME.

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Report. No obligation.

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Address
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State

GENUINE PYROIL
LUBRICATION PROCESS

Grain Carriers

Loadings of grain and grain products during the week of Oct. 21 totaled 28,496 cars, against 33,046 a year ago, as reported by the American Railway Ass'n.

Canadian steamship owners have conferred with Premier Bennett to have lake freight rates fixed at 7 cents per bushel for grain with a penalty for undercutting.

Portland, Ore.—Two suits to collect tariff charges alleged to be due on grain shipments were filed in federal court by the Oregon Washington Railway & Navigation Co. against Edward L. Eyre & Co. and Edward L. Eyre, who are sued for \$982.82 and Farmer's National Grain Co., which is being sued for \$2,005.72.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill.—Bids for the construction of the barge terminal at Chicago will soon be taken, according to Robert Kingery, acting director of the department of public works. The sum of \$200,000 is available, and the work will be completed during the winter. The new construction will be for package freight. At the site is a large grain elevator, where the Chicago River is crossed by Damen Av.

Portland, Ore.—For the first time in the history of the Northwest shipping, a tank steamer that has been used for carrying petroleum, will be turned into a grain ship. The tanker Phoenix, which has been carrying gasoline and other products here from Gulf ports, has been chartered by the Pacific Continental Grain Co. for transporting a large wheat cargo back to Gulf ports. Upon discharging its petroleum cargo, the tanker was cleaned and lined and loaded with some 2,000 tons of wheat at Seattle, and an additional 5,000 tons at Portland.—F. K. H.

The Canadian railroads have filed notice of reducing the winter rate on grain moving from bay ports to eastern Canadian ports and including Portland, Me. The new rate which is scheduled to become effective Dec. 1 will be 6½ cents per bushel including up to ½ cent per bushel for elevation. The rate last winter on this traffic was 8.11 cents per bushel. It is also learned that rail carriers from Buffalo have filed a rate of 6½ cents on grain moving to New York, this rate to take effect on Dec. 1, but, it is reported, the allowance for elevation will be up to 1 cent per bushel.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 24485, Northrup, King & Co. v. C. M. St. P. & P. By division 3. Rates, sweetclover seed, on shipments which moved between August 19, 1929, and October 29, 1930, both inclusive, points in South Dakota to Minneapolis, Minn., unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the contemporaneous class D rates. Reparation awarded.

No. 25737, Courteen Seed Co. v. C. & N. W. By Examiner A. S. Worthington. Dismissal proposed. Rates, sweet clover seed in carloads, points in South Dakota to Milwaukee, Wis., unduly prejudicial to the extent they exceeded the contemporaneous class D rates. Proposed to be found that the complainant had not shown that it was damaged by the undue prejudice.

No. 23599, Rea-Patterson Milling Co. v. Mo. P. By division 3. Upon further hearing determined that C. O. Ross and Haz W. Reed, Jr., receivers of Rea-Patterson Milling Co., are entitled to reparation of \$595.35 on grain, points in Kansas, milled in transit at Coffeyville, Kan., and the products reshipped to destination in Arkansas under finding in 169 I. C. C. 719 that the rates charged were inapplicable. Reparation was sought on shipments moving at rates in effect between June 4, 1927, and May 30, 1929, inclusive, and delivered or tendered for delivery between June 21, 1927, and July 30, 1929, inclusive.

L. and S. No. 3780, grain and products to C. & O. branch lines. By division 2. Proposed increased and reduced rates, grain and grain products, points in central territory to branch line destinations on the Chesapeake & Ohio in West Virginia and Kentucky justified as to reductions and not justified as to increases. The rates challenged were proposed as substitutes for the joint through class rates prescribed in the eastern class rate revision which became effective on the branch lines through oversight on the part of respondents. The suspended schedules proposed to make the class rates inapplicable to grain and grain products and thereby to restore the combination rates that were in effect prior to December 3, 1931, when the eastern class rates became effective.

The Grain Elevator Questionnaire

Co-ordinator Eastman has sent out a questionnaire of 77 pages to all rail carriers. One section covers the leasing of ownership of terminal grain storage.

It has gone to railroads serving twenty-nine grain points in the interior scattered from Oswego, N. Y., on the east, to Ogden, Utah, on the west, and to fifteen seaboard points on the oceans and gulf from Portland, Maine, on the east, and Astoria, Oregon, and Seattle, Wash., on the west.

Railroads to whom Coordinator Eastman sent his grain elevator questionnaire were asked to furnish, in addition to data concerning the capacity of elevators, information concerning the income and operations of terminal elevators owned by the railroad and leased by an operator; an analysis of income, expenses and operation covering elevators owned and operated by the railroad and to state what, if any, terminal elevator facilities had been provided at terminals served by the respondent by the expenditure of public funds.

In addition the respondent railroads are asked to state the names of any subsidiaries or other organizations which own or operate terminal elevator facilities, in which the particular respondent is interested by stock ownership or otherwise, giving the extent and character of the interest. Each respondent is also requested to furnish a copy of every tariff issued by it, as filed with state or federal regulatory authorities, showing the charges made for each and every service performed by each terminal elevator which is owned and/or operated by it.

A further request is that the respondent state what, if any, transportation elevation services

are performed by such terminal elevator companies, operated by it, for which no direct payment is made to the elevator.

Protest Seaboard Storage Rate Reduction

The trunk lines have voted to reduce the grain storage rate at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore from 1/25 cent per bushel per day to ¼ cent for 10 days, as at Boston.

The Port of Boston Authority announced Nov. 1 that it would file a protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the ground that New York has a differential under Boston of ½ cent per 100 lbs. on ex-lake grain and grants free lighterage. This free service is costly, while at Boston the ship has to shift to elevator at its own expense. Baltimore and Philadelphia also have the ½ cent differential. Boston grain handlers feel that their port should have the lower storage rate on ex-lake grain to offset partly the discriminations in favor of the ports south.

It is claimed the railroads are attempting to divert from Boston a large quantity of export grain already booked but not yet moved.

The 12 Federal landbanks are surely doing their part in encouraging farmers to borrow all the cheap money they can get. The farmers are averse to incumbering their homes, but if they spend the proceeds freely, borrowing may help to knock out depression and give employment to a lot of bureaucrats. On Sept. 27 the Farm Credit Administration announced that its appraisers numbered 2,724 and 2,323 other appraisers were in training, an increase of 780 from the week previous.

Liverpool futures prices can not be compared fairly with those of Chicago and Winnipeg, without considering the contract grades. Nat C. Murray says: Liverpool futures are not based upon a definite contract grade as in the United States and Winnipeg, but by samples which change from time to time, determined by a com'te of the exchange. It is evident that the samples established are very low grade, as the spot prices for Australian and Argentine wheat as well as Manitoba are higher than futures. It would seem that these samples are prepared in the interest of British buyers.



The New

★ NON-POISONOUS Fumigant

Because unfortunate fatalities and disabilities have resulted from the use of poisonous fumigants, all concerned with crop storage problems have long desired an agent which would be fully as effective as Carbon Bisulphide without its dangers. Among the further disadvantages to be overcome is the fire hazard which accompanies inflammable fumigants. Elimination of these factors is a matter of vital interest to Elevator Owners and Superintendents as well as Food Product Manufacturers and Distributors. Such a fumigant is PROXATE. Your inquiries regarding it will be answered with data and complete reports of investigations which proved it to be the answer to all such fumigation problems.

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 BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE U. S. AND CANADA

Proxate is the result of preliminary investigation by the Research Department of The Liquid Carbonic Corporation followed by cooperative work with the Crop Protection Institute. Four years of experiment by our testing laboratories included many successful commercial tests in the field.



NON-INFLAMMABLE—WILL PUT OUT FIRES
 ODORLESS AND BENEFICIAL TO GRAIN
 2½ TIMES MORE TOXIC TO INSECTS THAN CARBON BISULPHIDE
 ★ NON-POISONOUS
 USED WITHOUT INTERFERENCE TO REGULAR WORK
 APPLIED ONE DAY—FULL RESULTS THE NEXT
 KILLS EGGS AND LARVAE AS WELL AS ADULT INSECTS

Field Seeds

Bath, Ill.—Bath Seed Co. recently installed a Sidney seed cleaner.

Beverly Hills, Cal.—Pieters Seeds is the name of a new seed store here, owned and operated by A. J. Pieters.

Palatka, Fla.—The Farmers Supply Co. has engaged in the seed and feed business with J. D. Hodge as manager.

Centerville, Utah.—William Ira Porter, 73, formerly affiliated with Porter-Walton Seed Co., died at his home here Oct. 18.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—Ray Beckley, who went to California in 1929, has returned and engaged in the seed and feed business.

Madison, Wis.—M. W. Rowell is now manager of the local branch of the Standard Seed Co., doing a wholesale business in grass and field seeds.

At Cornell, a wheat which is practically identical with the wild wheat of Palestine has been made by crossing a cultivated wheat with a durum type.

Worthington, Minn.—A new seed cleaner has been installed and other repairs made to the plant of the Worthington Seed Co., now managed by L. H. Clough, Jr.

Brawley, Cal.—A recent meeting of the Imperial Valley Seed Dealers Ass'n elected J. C. Archias, Brawley, pres.; Homer Davenport, Holtville, vice-pres., and Ed Nixon, Brawley, sec'y.

Helena, Mont.—Louis Potras, manager of the Geo. J. Hohl feed and seed house at Bellingham, Wash., for the past year, has been made general manager of the State Nursery & Seed Co. here.

Reinbeck, Ia.—The Hi-Bred Seed Corn Co. is receiving 15,000 bus. contracted from farmers. The corn is dried in batches of 200 bus. for 6 to 8 hours. The Reinbeck station was opened this autumn.

International Grain and Hay Show

This year will mark the 15th anniversary celebration of the International Grain and Hay Show, a department of the International Live Stock Exposition, but in itself the largest farm crops show in the world. The prize lists will remain substantially the same as in past years, the management announces.

The show will be held this year from Dec. 2 to 9 in its permanent home which covers an area of 25 acres of exhibition halls, amphitheater, and barns at the entrance to the Chicago live stock market.

No entry fee is charged for exhibiting in the International Grain & Hay Show. Entries must be made by November 10. Samples must be shipped to arrive at the show by November 27.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

How Time and Storage Conditions Affect Hard Seed

By J. W. ZAHNLEY, Kansas State Seed Laboratory

Alfalfa, sweet clover, and lespedeza often have a high percentage of hard seed and low germination for the first few months after harvest. There is a reduction of the number of hard seed as it grows older, but the rate of this reduction varies with the kind of seed and the conditions under which it is stored.

In an experiment conducted by the Kansas seed laboratory 11 lots of alfalfa seed, three of sweet clover, and one of Korean lespedeza which had an unusually high percentage of hard seed were each divided into two parts. One portion was stored in an open outbuilding where it would be subjected to the normal changes of temperature and humidity. The other portion was stored in a heated room where temperature and humidity were nearly uniform thruout the year. At the time of storage, which was about three months after harvest, the alfalfa germinated 59 per cent with 35 per cent hard seed; the sweet clover 52 per cent with 40 per cent hard seed, and the lespedeza 17 per cent with 73 per cent hard seed.

Hard seed in wheat clover showed practically no decrease in the heated room during 18 months. That stored in outbuildings showed decrease in hard seed from 40% to 16% in the first six months from January to June, then a gradual decrease to 5% at the end of 18 months.

In alfalfa the hard seed fell from 35% to 12% during the first 6 months and to 1% at the end of 12 months. The decrease was a little less rapid in that stored in the heated room.

Hard seed in lespedeza changes rapidly. A test made in January, 6 weeks after the original test, showed hard seed had decreased from 73% to 30% and germination increased from 17% to 64%. In February the germination had increased 80% and hard seed decreased to 12%. The rate of decrease of hard seeds seemed unaffected by whether the seed was stored in a heated room, or in outbuildings. While lespedeza has a very high percentage of hard seed for the from two to four months after harvest, good germination can be expected by late winter or early spring.

Regional agricultural credit corporations have made loans in excess of \$209,000,000 since their organization. Repayments have amounted to approximately \$61,000,000, and the amount outstanding is about \$148,000,000.

Application of Penick & Ford, Ltd., to the U. S. Supreme Court, for a review of the Circuit Court decision on litigation with the Corn Products Refining Co. over methods of corn starch manufacture, was denied. This left the decision in the favor of the Corn Products Refining Co.

OLDEST AND BEST COMMERCIAL SEED LABORATORY

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Field, Vegetable and Flower Seeds
Greatly Reduced Rates.

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Quick Accurate Impartial

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Protein Valuation of Wheat

By EDWARD C. PARKER

U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Few country elevators in the hard-red-winter-wheat area are equipped to purchase wheat on a protein basis from numerous farmers, to bin wheat of varying protein content separately, and to so load out cars of wheat according to protein content that their sales in the terminal markets on a protein basis will balance with their purchases on a protein basis. Hence, during the peak movement of wheat to market, the country-elevator manager may suffer losses on high-protein wheat if he pays the farmer the full terminal market protein premium. At times he may be able to do so, but at other times the conditions under which he operates are such that he is practically forced to take out a relatively wide margin on such wheat. Altho various attempts have been made in the hard-red-winter-wheat area during the past ten years to develop a practical plan for the purchase and handling of wheat at country elevators on the basis of settlements to producers in accordance with the protein content of their individual deliveries, none of these plans has been widely adopted.

Altho protein content has become an important factor in determining the domestic price of wheat, the grain industry, as a whole, does not have at its command, during each crop year, comprehensive, early season, premarketing estimates of the average protein content of the current crops of the different classes of wheat, or comprehensive current estimates of the available supplies of high and low protein wheat of the new crop and of the old crop that is in storage. Our national wheat statistics provide more and better public information about the quantity of the wheat supply than about its quality as indicated by protein content.

Because of this relative lack of comprehensive and authentic current information about the existing supplies and prospective new-crop supplies of high and low protein wheat, producers, country shippers, dealers, warehousemen and consumers are often under a handicap in making decisions with respect to the immediate sale or purchase, future sale or purchase, or the farm or public storage of wheat. Comprehensive and authentic information of this character is needed also in the wheat industry in order that terminal-market premiums may be established as closely as possible in accordance with the current supply and demand situation, especially during the June-July-August-September period of each marketing season.

Under existing conditions a period of at least a month must elapse after the beginning of each marketing season before a sufficient volume of protein data is available from the terminal-market protein tests to provide an index of much reliability with reference to the average protein content of the current crop, and even then the earliest market receipts are not necessarily representative of the various important producing areas.

Some premarketing estimates of the average protein content of the current crop are now made prior to the main market movement of each new crop by a few of the state agricultural colleges and state departments of agriculture in the important wheat states, which are available

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO. CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

to the public, and others are made annually by some of the millers, grain merchants, and elevator operators, which are chiefly confidential in character. The usefulness of such pre-marketing estimates of protein content to the entire wheat industry is limited, because the information so obtained is too local in character to provide even an approximately accurate preliminary estimate of the average protein content of the crop of each class of wheat, is often based on an inadequate number of samples to be representative of the crop even in a state area, and is not given sufficient publicity.

The experiences of the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture and the Montana and North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Stations in conducting premarketing protein surveys in parts of the spring wheat area, have demonstrated the feasibility of making comprehensive preliminary estimates of the average protein content of the crops of wheat of different classes that would correspond in an approximately accurate manner with the final estimates based on protein tests of market receipts.

Tenmarq Wheat

By JOHN H. PARKER
Dept. of Agronomy, Kansas Exp. Sta.

The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, co-operating with the Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, U. S. Department of Agriculture, announces a new variety of hard red winter wheat named Tenmarq. This new variety was selected at Manhattan from a cross made in 1917-1918 between P 1066 (a pedigree selection of Crimean hard red winter wheat similar to Kanred, made by Dr. H. F. Roberts) and Marquis, a variety of hard red spring wheat.

High Yields of Tenmarq—Tenmarq has been tested in the wheat breeding nursery at Manhattan for 11 years, 1922-1932. The average yields as compared with three standard varieties are as follows: Tenmarq, 41.2; blackhull, 37.6; Kanred, 33.9; turkey, 31.3 bus. per acre.

Yields of the same varieties in field plots at the agronomy farm, Manhattan, for the nine-year period, 1924-1932, are as follows: Tenmarq, 42.1; blackhull, 38.3; Kanred, 37.0; turkey, 35.3 bus. per acre.

Tenmarq has been compared with standard varieties of hard red winter wheat in field plots on fallow and cropped land at the Hays Branch Station for seven years, 1926-1932. Average yields for this period are as follows: blackhull, 27.2; Tenmarq, 26.8; Kanred, 25.7; turkey, 24.4 bus.

Earliness—Tenmarq heads and ripens about three days earlier than turkey and Kanred and one to three earlier than blackhull. This is usually a distinct advantage under Kansas conditions.

Stiff Straw—Tenmarq has much stiffer straw than Kanred and is slightly superior to turkey and blackhull in this respect. Average lodging percentages in field plots at the agronomy farm, Manhattan, for five years are as follows: Tenmarq, 9; blackhull, 14; turkey, 18; Kanred, 25%.

Winter hardiness of Tenmarq is less than turkey and Kanred, but it is fully as hardy as blackhull. It has been included in 177 winter-hardiness tests by about 20 experiment stations in the central and northern states and Canada for a period of years.

Tenmarq is more resistant to leaf rust than turkey, Kanred and blackhull. It is also resistant to some forms of stem rust. Tenmarq is susceptible to bunt or stinking smut, to scab, and to the hessian fly.

Distinctive kernel characters of Tenmarq are: kernels short and usually plump, resembling Marquis the spring wheat parent more than the hard red winter wheat parent. The weight per bushel of Tenmarq is usually about the same as turkey and Kanred, but about two pounds less than blackhull. Samples of Ten-

marq sometimes contain more "yellow berry" kernels than the standard varieties of hard red winter wheat. Such samples tend to have relatively low protein content.

N. C. Seed Dealers Form Ass'n

Seedsmen of North Carolina gathered at the King Cotton Hotel, Greensboro, Oct. 26 to form the North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n. Attendance exceeded 200. Purposes of the ass'n were set forth as betterment of the seed trade within the state.

Discussions centered on protecting seedsmen's interests in operation of the NRA codes, adjustments of detrimental practices, and new seed laws. Resolutions were adopted to cover these discussions. It was proposed to seek revision of present seed laws, and effect new ones.

Officers elected were John M. Cox, Winston-Salem, pres.; A. C. Hattaway, Greensboro, 1st vice-pres.; G. F. Stradley, Asheville, 2nd vice-pres.; L. W. Bray, New Bern, 3rd vice-pres., and W. G. Quarles, Raleigh, sec'y-treas.

Foreign Clover Seed Short

Charles Heath of Hales & Hunter Co., calls attention to the drouth conditions which have prevailed over the northern hemisphere for the past two years. The years 1931-32, and 1933 so far, have piled up an excess of temperature totaling well over 3,250 degrees.

An excess of temperature is always associated with shortage of moisture. The total deficiency in moisture exceeds 12 inches. Last year it was similar and the great plains district just east of the Rocky Mountains suffered one of the poorest crops of grains it has ever experienced.

It is the same conditions that have affected the supply of grains and seeds in England and in continental Europe. Foreign demand for red clover seed, both medium and mammoth has developed in this mountry and considerable quantities are already moving for export. In England, a United Kingdom report declares, the supply of such seed does not exceed one-third of the requirements.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Manitoba Wheat Pool, in a late October meeting, recommended that farmers adopt the principles of the London Wheat Agreement, placing each farm on a quota basis of production and shipments. Another meeting is expected to decide upon the course of the Dominion in carrying out terms of the Agreement.

Growers Exchange Guilty of Underselling

Michael J. Hart, congressman from Michigan, stated Nov. 2, that the Michigan Elevator Exchange, an ass'n of growers co-operative companies, was deliberately breaking the market to the detriment of both the growers and the elevator operators.

He said he has copies of telegrams sent by the Exchange to canners and other large buyers offering to supply beans at 25 cents per hundred-weight under the market price.

"You can readily see," his statement reads, "that independent elevators will have to match that price on the selling market. The Exchange is a brain child of professional agriculturists who are concerned only with the salaries they receive from the state."

Recent quotations on beans have been below \$2 per hundredweight, and Mr. Hart has said that he would ask the government to establish a price of \$3 as a basis for making loans to growers. He has pointed out that the government has taken a similar step in the cotton business.


L. E. Osmer, manager of the Exchange, says that the charges made by Mr. Hart are false. Mr. Hart says, the telegrams speak for themselves.

Time to Exterminate Rodents

At this time of the year, rats as well as other animals look about for warm and safe winter quarters. The migration of rats to elevators, warehouses, barns, granaries and other buildings is taking place and unless something is done now to destroy the pests, before they become established, they will increase and cause a great deal of annoyance and damage during the winter months.

Liberal use of red squill bait is one of the best methods of destroying these animals, according to G. C. Oderkirk, rodent control specialist of the U. S. Biological Survey and Purdue University Agricultural Extension Department.

Oderkirk advises mixing the red squill with two, or preferably three, kinds of foods such as meat, fish and cereal. They should be prepared separately with the powdered red squill and exposed in sequence to give the rats a choice of the kind of bait they like best, he says.



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Feedstuffs

Ithaca, N. Y.—The Northeastern States Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held a meeting at Cornell University on Oct. 25.

Protein guaranty is the basis for the price of cottonseed meal or cake. The product varies in protein content from 36 to 43%.

Bremen, Germany.—Gustav Timmermann, dealer in feed and grain, has joined the firm of Sorger & Timmermann, in the same business, changing his address to that of the new firm, Am. Deich 56.

A Bay Horse, Calumet Guy, owned by Lee Collingwood, grain dealer and elevator operator of Hutchinson, Kan., was bought two years ago for \$520 and has earned Mr. Collingwood over \$8,000 winning purses. He has recently sold the horse for \$4,000 for shipment to Italy where the bay will race under the colors of Mussolini.

Peoria, Ill.—Allied Mills, Inc., soy bean processors, and feed millers, has organized the Century Distilling Co., a wholly owned subsidiary, with authorized capital of \$2,000,000. Plants for production of gin and spirits are being completed here which will have grinding daily capacity for 5,000 bus. of grain. The company claims economical operation thru complete recovery and use of all by-products from grain used in distilling.

Undoubtedly farmers will themselves protest against reducing production of milk and butter thru the plan of the Department of Agriculture, now urging feeding dairy cows roughage alone. Roughage alone will produce only about 70% as much milk as a full grain ration. Such a policy will greatly reduce the demand for grains for feeding purposes. This in turn will be reflected in lower prices for grains and for the high-protein vegetable concentrates, including cottonseed meal from the South, another thing the Administration does not want.

Birmingham, Ala.—Opposition to the processing tax on corn of 28 cents per bushel is expressed by the Alabama Independent Merchants Ass'n in a letter from its sec'y, B. C. Apperson, to Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace. Declaring such a tax would be detrimental to the entire Southeast, the protest contends there is a radical difference in the position of wheat and corn for human consumption. The protest sets forth that 85 per cent of the corn grown in the United States is consumed on the farm, leaving only 7 per cent to be processed and that the tax would hardly be sufficient to pay for policing the crop.—G. H. W.

Linseed (Oil Cake) Meal

By HARRY W. TITUS, Washington, D. C.

Linseed (oil cake) meal is properly classed with soybean and cottonseed (oil cake) meals. It is a very valuable and healthful feed, but should not be fed in excessive amounts because of its laxative action.

This feeding stuff contains appreciably more calcium than either soybean or cottonseed (oil cake) meal, and somewhat more phosphorus than the former, but only about one-half as much as the latter. Its protein is not well balanced and has only a slight value as a supplement to that of the cereal grains.

Relatively little information is available regarding the vitamin content of linseed (oil cake) meal; however, since this feeding stuff is derived from an oil-bearing seed, it is likely that it is at least a fair source of vitamins A and B.

Linseed (oil cake) meal is held in high esteem as a conditioning or tonic feed. It appears to

be very valuable for horses and dairy cattle, especially the former. Some of its tonic properties are undoubtedly associated with its oil content and with the fact that the meal, in its passage through the upper part of the alimentary canal, forms a mucilaginous mass which aids in the passage of coarse undigested fibrous residues through the intestines. In small amounts it probably should be more widely used in poultry feeding than it is.

Conference on Feed Code

The code com'te of the Feed Federation on Nov. 1 completed three days of conference at Washington, D. C., with officials of the A. A. A. and N. R. A.

The Federation code was reviewed by the Code Analysis Committee and given an informal hearing before the Labor Advisory Board, Consumers' Advisory Board, representatives of industry and the various interested governmental departments.

After receiving the revamped code from C. H. Cochran, deputy administrator, the Federation Committee, including Dreyer, Oles, McIntyre, Steenbergh and Fogg, will go over it carefully, endeavoring to retain in it adequate regulation of truck competition thru code provisions and is prepared to take a fight on this matter thru the formal hearing if necessary. Provisions with respect to this question have been a much debated point. They are essential if the industry is to gain any benefit thru a code.

The committee says: "There has been an incorrect impression abroad that certain people could be eliminated from the food industry by so defining 'dealer' that they could not meet the requirements. We have been advised by Washington that this cannot be done, in this or in any code. We cannot limit the feed business to people with certain equipment, as some codes have unwisely attempted. But we can make anyone in the business do it according to the rules, which is vastly more important. We cannot legislate anyone out of the feed business by writing definitions into a code, but we can regulate the way in which he conducts that business."

"It has also been pointed out to us that when we attempt to restrict our definition of 'dealer' we simply limit the effectiveness of our code, by leaving those not meeting our definition outside its provisions, and therefore subject to no code at all. Definitions are merely to answer the question, 'Who comes under your code?' Naturally, we want everybody under it who does any feed business; therefore, we want as broad a definition as possible; or better yet, no definition at all. In that case, anybody who performs any functions of a feed man, obeys the code. That is the way the code is written, and it thereby leaves no loop-hole for 'chiselers' to evade its provisions. In short, by eliminating restrictive definitions, we have made sure that *everybody comes under the code.*"

Oats Good in Hog Feed

A small amount of oats in the ration of market pigs gives a slight increase in rate of gain and higher gross returns above feed cost.

These results, at least, were obtained in swine feeding demonstrations conducted in 25 Iowa counties the past year by the Extension Service co-operating with farm bureaus and swine producers.

According to figures compiled by E. L. Quaife, extension animal husbandman, adding whole oats self-fed to the ration of corn and minerals on pasture increased the average daily gain from 1.02 pounds per pig to 1.06 pounds and the gross return above feed cost from \$7.78 to \$8.65. This increase in gross return above feed cost was received despite the fact that the feed cost per 100 pounds of gain was increased from \$2.76 to \$2.92. Adding whole oats self-fed to a ration of corn, tankage and minerals on pasture gave similar increases in gains and gross returns above feed cost.

Grinding Oats Not Profitable.—When larger amounts of oats were fed, such as when ground oats were mixed with tankage, the rate of gain was slowed down, the feed cost was increased considerably and the gross return above feed cost was reduced.

Tankage.—The value of full feeding as compared with limited feeding of tankage also was demonstrated. When tankage was added to the basic ration of corn and minerals, the average daily gain per pig was increased from 1.02 pounds to 1.32 pounds and the gross return above feed cost from \$7.78 to \$9.70. The ration of corn, whole oats, tankage and minerals gave a gross return of \$10.95 above feed cost, the highest of seven rations tried. Tankage showed up especially well when the pigs were on poor pasture.

Skimmilk or buttermilk used in the ration at the rate of ½ gallon to 1 gallon per pig per day proved to be an economical protein supplement.

Rate of gain and return above feed cost were best in pigs having good pasture such as alfalfa, clover or rape.



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Regional Feed Ass'ns

By FLOYD OLES, executive vice pres., Nat'l Federation of Feed Ass'ns

To be effective, a trade ass'n must be workable and must place definite authority as closely to the scene of operations as possible. To that end, the central authority should have wide powers to represent the industry, but the functioning of its local units should be left just as far as possible in the hands of local officers and groups. To do this the by-laws or constitution—and most organizations now have merely by-laws—should be pretty carefully drawn.

Without assuming to be an authority, I favor the form of organization which consists of directors (governors, trustees, or what you will call them), elected by districts of the territory covered by the Ass'n. Methods of election in each district can be worked out, by meetings, or by mail; so also can the limits of each district. Perhaps it is best to leave to the board of directors the fixing of the geographical limits of each district, and within that district have the individual members, at a meeting once a year or as called for in the by-laws, select the man to represent them on the board. Districts, of course, should not be so small as to make the board too numerous, nor should any district be less than an actual, fairly distinct trade area, such as that surrounding a particular town, or group of towns.

By this method of selection of directors specifically representing each a distinct trade area, each such trade area in the territory of the Ass'n is assured of representation. Moreover—and this is still more important—one man is loaded with the definite responsibility for the success and development of the Ass'n in that trade area. By this means there have frequently been built up strong local groups which perform many of the functions of an independent ass'n, each within its own area, yet all coordinated in action and in broader interests thru the central board of directors.

There is much, also, to commend that form of organization which permits the board of directors, as in a corporation, to elect its own president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. This makes officers directly responsible to the board, which after all is the direct representative of the membership, and which in addition has all responsibility for the success of the ass'n. In this way the board can maintain effective control of ass'n policies, and the officers simply serve as its mouthpiece and instrument.

I am assuming that most Ass'ns have, or plan to have, one salaried executive officer. It is coming to be most general now to refer to him as the manager. He should be selected by the board of directors, and directly responsible to them, and in the interval between their meetings to the president or other officer serving in that capacity.

In the current circumstances, where trade organizations are assuming daily an increasing importance, it is highly desirable that officers be selected in the thoughtful and deliberate manner characteristic of a responsible board of directors, and not by general acclaim; and that the manager be selected with similar care, for probably a majority of responsibility for success of the organization will rest upon him. Hence the desirability of leaving selection of officers in the hands of the board.

The board of directors must have powers of a pretty broad character. They must be empowered to accept or reject applications for membership, and to expel any member who in their judgment is guilty of improper practices. Members should be of course permitted to resign, but only upon payment in full of outstanding obligations; otherwise, they should, if unwilling to pay dues, be dropped for non-payment of obligations, and that fact made known to other members.

The board should have power to fix the dues on such basis as they find necessary to the upkeep and proper functioning of the Ass'n. I do not believe dues should be fixed in by-laws;

conditions are too variable, and the board should have the confidence of the membership sufficiently to make it unnecessary to limit them in this matter. And dues should be sufficient to carry Ass'n expenses and permit careful management to build up a surplus.

The question of continuity of policy is also involved in selection of a Board of Directors. It is scarcely desirable that an entire board should retire at one time, leaving conduct of important affairs to an entirely new set-up. To get around this, some by-laws contain the following very wise provision, tho the same result may be attained perhaps in some other way.

"The board shall consist of as many directors as there are districts in the territory covered by the Ass'n, together with such additional directors at large as shall make up a total number equally divisible by three. One director shall be elected to the board from each district. Following the first election of directors they shall be divided into three equal groups and lots cast to determine which of the said three

groups shall serve for one, two and three years, respectively. Annually thereafter one-third of the directors shall be elected to serve for a term of three years."

An expert crop statistician stated Nov. 2 that the next cotton crop in the United States would be larger than the 1933 crop. The wheat acreage will also be larger.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for December delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Sept. 23.....	16.30	18.50	13.90	17.15
Sept. 30.....	14.90	17.50	13.00	16.40
Oct. 7.....	14.65	17.25	12.70	16.00
Oct. 14.....	14.20	17.15	12.15	15.90
Oct. 21.....	15.00	18.35	13.00	16.95
Oct. 28.....	15.65	18.75	13.65	17.40
Nov. 4.....	15.00	18.10	12.95	17.15

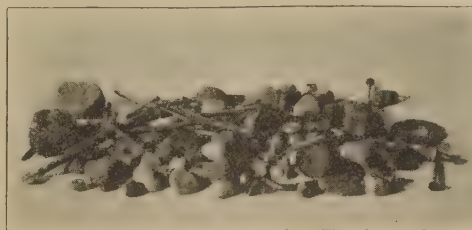
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Install it and win a reduced insurance premium. The CLOW-WINTER Scalper and Separator eliminates fire-producing sparks by eliminating treacherous stones, iron and other tramps. It works like magic—sets a new record in separation performance.



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A newly-discovered percussion principle together with a controlled air blast produces a perfect separating action. As a result your mill will last longer, grind faster, and run on less power. Your repair bills will become negligible!

Just tell us you want a machine that will take such truck as this out of your grain. We'll send the convincing story of the new machine.

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CLOW-WINTER MANUFACTURING Co.

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Minneapolis, Minnesota

Wheat and Milo Equal for Feeding

Seeking to learn the relative merits of wheat and milo in feeding dairy cattle, the Texas Experiment Station conducted three experiments with dairy cows, comprising a ration containing 50% coarsely-ground wheat with one containing 50% milo.

The results show that wheat can replace milo, pound for pound, when not more than 50% of the grain mixture is composed of wheat.

The productive energy of the wheat used was 84.9 therms per 100 lbs., compared with 83.3 therms per 100 lbs. of the milo used, calculated from the chemical composition and digestion coefficients.

The wheat ration was consumed with just as much relish as the milo ration.

Charcoal Requires Cautious Handling

Many grain and feed dealers who stock charcoal for resale or for mixing in their own feeds find it must be handled with due consideration for its combustible properties. The latest experience was that of the Burket Elevator Co., at Burket, Ind.

This company received a shipment of charcoal in paper lined burlap bags, and stored it in the warehouse adjoining the elevator. Contrary to accepted good bag piling practice, the bags were laid one on the other to a depth of six or seven layers.

About 10 o'clock on Sept. 18 the elevator man smelled smoke. Search revealed a smouldering fire inside the pile of 90 bags of charcoal. Three or four bags in the second layer from the floor were smouldering "like punk." The coals were extinguished before they burst into flames.

This was finely divided charcoal made from hardwood by a retort method. Such charcoal is more subject to spontaneous combustion than that made from soft wood, or that made by the pit or kiln methods. Fresh charcoal ignites more easily than old charcoal. The hazard is increased by the degree of fineness, and the condition of the air supply about the material.

Charcoal should be piled only in tiers, 6 inches apart, not more than 6 feet high, or 16 ft. long. The bottom sacks should be laid on 2x4's or on scantlings two ft. apart. If space limitations force piling higher than six ft., scantlings should be placed at each 5 ft. level.

Small quantities of charcoal should be kept in metal lined bins, or metal containers. They should never be mixed with combustible mate-

rials, and left to stand. Combinations of charcoal and cod liver oil are particularly hazardous.

Should fire occur in charcoal, water should be used as sparingly as possible, and the wetted material should be removed from the building. Damaged and wetted charcoal is more subject to spontaneous combustion than that which is perfectly dry.

Similar care should be used in handling sacked feeds. They are subject to spontaneous heating, and combustion, and require careful storing methods and frequent examination to avoid inherent fire hazards.

Grain Mixtures for Dairy Cows

By H. A. HOPPER of Cornell University

When buckwheat is ground, shuck and all, it may be used in a grain mixture at the rate of 200 to 400 lbs. in a ton. Buckwheat middlings produced as a by-product in the making of buckwheat flour is one of the best dairy feeds, practically equal to gluten feed.

A suitable combination to feed with mixed hay and silage can be made from 500 lbs. oats or barley, 600 lbs. corn meal or hominy, 200 lbs. wheat bran, 300 lbs. buckwheat middlings, and 400 lbs. gluten feed. Use oats if you have them on hand.

Ways of using ground buckwheat are indicated in the following mixtures which are suitable to feed with mixed hay and silage roughage: 200 lbs. corn, 100 lbs. oats and barley, 300 lbs. buckwheat, 200 lbs. gluten feed, and 200 lbs. cottonseed meal; or, 400 lbs. buckwheat, 400 lbs. peas, oats and barley, and 500 lbs. of a 28% ready-mixed feed; or 200 lbs. buckwheat, 200 lbs. middlings, 200 lbs. cottonseed meal, 200 lbs. oats and 100 lbs. linseed meal.

For those concerned with feeding dried brewers' grains, the following would be appropriate with silage and mixed hay: 600 lbs. corn meal, 200 lbs. oats, 200 lbs. bran, 400 lbs. dried brewers' grains, 500 lbs. gluten feed, and 100 lbs. cottonseed meal.

Checking Feeds Protects Trade

"It is simply a precautionary measure," said an Illinois dealer, explaining that he regularly sent samples of his feeds to a commercial laboratory to have the protein, fat and fibre checked against what the formulas declared they should contain. "It protects the trade I've gone to great trouble and expense to build.

"If a farmer is satisfied with the results from a feed I am supplying, he will keep right on buying from me. He doesn't care very much whether the dairy feed I make is 18% or 24% protein. His primary interest is how much milk he can put in the milk pail from feeding it.

"An unvarying formula, particularly with regard to the protein, fat and fibre content, is my only protection against failure of the feed.

"I know that such concentrates as cottonseed meal, soybean meal, meat scraps and other ingredients that go into the building of my feeds, often vary several per cent in protein content. One carload may run high in protein, another low. Even the grains used may vary to a degree, and all these variations are reflected in the formula after it is made up. Since I mix in relatively small batches, such variations might easily cause one batch to be standard, another above standard, or another below.

"The state control department, seeking samples and analyzing them, tries to prevent selling of feeds or ingredients below declared minimums. But state control departments are frequently slow and collections of samples are far apart.

"Commercial laboratories give me quick service in analyzing the feeds I mix. Certificates are returned before much of the feed can be sold, usually within 48 hours. I know almost immediately whether my ingredients are running up to the expected standard, whether my mix is thoro, and whether I can depend upon the feed to continue to build good will and sales volume for my business.

"Having representative samples from the mixes frequently checked accomplishes the most for the analyzing expense. If I had carloads or truckloads of ingredients alone checked, doubt would still be left on whether my mix was thoro, or some overlooked ingredient off standard. Samples from completed mixes give me a check on the final results.

"Another factor enters into this analyzing. No man who sells feed to farm trade is entirely free from occasional complaint. As I mentioned before, when production falls a farmer is much quicker to blame the feed than to blame some shortcoming of his own.

"I save the certificates of analysis against such complaints and they more than pay their way by holding the good will of the farmer, and keeping his business."

HAVE YOUR FEEDS ANALYZED

Know That They Are Right

Protein, Fat and Fibre of Feeds and Grains Analyzed at Low Cost.

RUNYON Certificates of Analysis help sell feeds.

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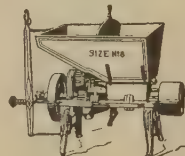
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Fiber in Rations of Pigs

Pigs are less adapted to utilizing roughage than most farm livestock, but are eminently grain or concentrate consumers. Their digestive tract includes a single stomach in contrast to the compound digestive tract of cattle and sheep, or even that of horses, which includes a large caecum.

Previous experimental work by Vestal at Purdue, and by Evvard and associates at Iowa, indicated that rations high in fiber, as where the ration increases in fiber content from 2 per cent, in a corn and tankage ration, to 7.5 per cent or more, will bring about slow and unprofitable gains with pigs that are being grown and fattened.

An extensive series of feeding trials with 344 pigs divided into 43 lots of 8 pigs each was conducted at the Wisconsin Station swine barns during the past two years by Bohstedt and Fargo to, (1) learn the specific effects of fiber, (2) test the factor of fineness of grinding fibrous feeds, (3) compare "green" oat hulls (meaning hulls that had been obtained directly from an oat huller when they still retained the odor of the shock) with "dried" oat hulls which had gone thru the process of artificial drying in the manufacture of oats into oatmeal, (4) compare other ground roughages (peanut shells, cottonseed hulls, timothy) with ground oat hulls and oat feed.

These feeding trials indicate clearly that without materially reducing the rate of gain pigs can be fed rations higher in fiber than has been thought practicable heretofore. It made relatively little difference in the rate of gain whether 8, 16 or 24 per cent oat feed or oat hulls were fed, even though in each case the ration included in addition roughage to the extent of 5 per cent ground alfalfa hay as furnished by the balanced basal ration (ground corn, tankage, linseed meal and alfalfa meal). Put in another way, it made little difference in the rate of gain whether the ration contained 3.7, 5.7, 7.7, or 9.7 per cent fiber. This held true, however, only when the fiber was finely ground and could not be sorted out of the mixture by the pigs.

Coarsely ground roughage in the mixture invited rooting and wasting feed out of the trough or self-feeder. Pigs will not chew such coarse feed properly nor swallow it. Recently designed roughage grinders, especially hammer mills, which permit fine grinding of roughages, have materially lessened the objections to fiber in swine rations.

Little difference in the amount of digestible nutrients required for 100 pounds gain was observed when the fiber was increased by only two per cent over the check ration, as was done by adding eight per cent of oat feed, or when 5.7 instead of 3.7 per cent fiber was fed. Beyond 7.7 per cent fiber, the digestible nutrients required for 100 pounds of gain increased at a more rapid rate.

The pigs on the check ration, containing 3.7 per cent fiber, required 410 pounds total feed for every 100 pounds gain in live weight, whereas pigs on the ration containing 7.7 per cent fiber (16 per cent oat feed in the mixture) required 450.3 pounds of feed. With 9.7 per cent fiber in the ration, however (24 per cent oat feed in the mixture), the pigs required 479.8 pounds feed for every 100 pounds gain. Therefore, unless fibrous feed can be obtained at appreciably lower cost than grain such as corn, it will, with increasing amounts in the ration, soon become uneconomical.

Oat feed, when fed up to 16 per cent of the ration, in order to be economical would need to be purchased for half, or less than half, the price of corn. Fibrous feed needs to be fed in moderation. Adding fibrous feed up to a 7.7 per cent fiber level in these rations for pigs gave good gains and, with usual price relationships of fibrous feeds, economical gains.

Oat Hulls.—The degree of heat treatment preparatory to hulling the oats in the manufacture of oatmeal seems to have a favorable effect on the nutritive value of the hulls for pigs as indicated by these trials. "Green" oat hulls gave poorer results than oat hulls produced as a by-product in oat meal manufacture.

Peanut Shells.—Fiber as supplied by ground peanut shells and ground cottonseed hulls when the total ration contained 7.7 per cent fiber permitted practically the same rate of gain as the check ration, or the check ration including 16 per cent oat feed (7.7 per cent fiber for the entire ration). A unit increment of fiber from peanut shells and cottonseed hulls in these rations caused a somewhat smaller increase in feed requirement for 100 pounds gain as compared with the check ration than did the fiber supplied by either oat feed, oat hulls, or timothy hay.

As feeds, however, peanut shells were found worthless, and cottonseed hulls, of low value. Timothy hay, although ground to the same degree of fineness and having almost exactly the same chemical composition as oat feed, has almost without exception been less efficient than oat feed in these experiments with pigs.

The findings in these trials show that fiber in rations of pigs does not depress the rate and economy of gain as much as has been believed heretofore, provided the fibrous feed is fed in moderation, is finely ground, and provided the ration as a whole is supplied with the essential nutrients.—Bull. 425, Wisc. Sta.

James McCauley Landis of Cambridge, Mass., professor of legislation in the Harvard Law School, has been appointed as a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

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*He delivered
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in one month*

WHAT would you do about it if you wanted to sell MORE calf meal and found that you were steadily selling LESS?

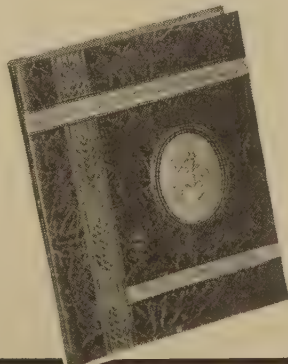
K. C. Kline, Belvidere, Illinois, dealer, had to ask himself that question. It gave him an idea and the idea worked so well that he sold 4 tons of Wayne Calf Meal in less than thirty days! You know from experience what this means—with each feeder using relatively little calf meal for each calf, sales of four tons in a month is real volume. Incidentally, Wayne Calf Meal carries a favorable margin of dealer profit.



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Kline's idea is only one of many discovered by 500 successful Wayne dealers who have faced every problem in the feed business and found the right answers—how to stop losses, get new customers, increase sales, make more money. They are all published in this 128-page book, a regular gold mine of facts and proven sales ideas for any feed dealer, furnished FREE to every dealer handling Wayne Feeds.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Preferred Yolk Colors?

A great deal of discussion has centered in whether hens should be fed to produce eggs with pale yellow, or darker shades of yolk. New York proponents of the pale yellow class claimed for it a "consumer preference" which often led to a premium. Medical authorities favored the darker yellow yolks because of vitamin A content, normally associated with a yellow color.

A little investigation has proved that the consumer cares little whether the eggs he buys have pale yellow or deep yellow yolks, tho he or she does like a consistent color. The consumer's primary interest is in whether the egg is fresh or stale.

A survey of 11,443 homes by the University of Illinois developed figures to show 22% of consumers have no yolk-color preference, 32% prefer pale yolks, 31% orange yolks, and 14% medium colored yolks.

Bertley Winton, of Missouri, surveying the New York market, largest outlet for pale-yellow yolked eggs, discovered only 35% of the consumers actually had a preference for them.

Poultry and egg authorities now believe the New York preference for pale-colored eggs was started by distributors who associated a light yolk (under the candle) with high quality. The trouble lay with the candling test, which is an inaccurate measure of egg quality, for even a light yolk will look dark under the candle if the white is thin.

Green feeds in the poultry rations influence yolk color. The greater the volume of green feeds the deeper the color.

The number of turkeys in ordinary farm flocks this year is about the same as last, but commercial flocks have shown a decrease.

East Lansing, Mich.—A Rhode Island Red hen at the Michigan State College recently built an egg laying record with 324 eggs in 357 days.

Wheat allotment checks amounting to \$52,147,000 have been sent to farmers, and \$102,000,000 is to be paid during the winter and spring. It is suspected this payment will encourage farmers not favored with a check to plant wheat.

Washington, D. C.—Oct. 1 estimates of the Department of Agriculture indicated the average number of mature hens on farms to be a fraction of 1% less than a year ago; the number of pullets to be about 2% greater, and the total laying stock to be about 1% above last year's figure on the same date.

Turkey Time

This is turkey time. Farm and commercial stocks of the magnificent birds are being fattened and are almost ready to move on the Thanksgiving market. It is an annual opportunity for the grain and feed dealer.

Many take advantage of it. Turkey fattening rations are being mixed and offered to commercial flock owners that the birds may be satisfactorily prepared for the happy family gatherings that commemorate Thanksgiving and the Holidays.

The turkey dinner occasions are joyful. No family head wants to find the center of attraction anything but tender and responsive to the caress of a carving knife. A good part of the joy of a Thanksgiving dinner is a tender bird.

Responsibility for making a turkey tender rests largely on the fattening period. Thru the growing period turkeys are fed much the same as chickens, except that they are given more protein during the first month to six weeks.

In fattening they are given grain in addition to mash. The amount of scratch grain is gradually increased as killing time approaches. A good scratch ration may be made up from 500 lbs. coarse cracked old yellow corn, 350 lbs. wheat, and 150 lbs. steel cut oats.

Some prefer the more complicated mixtures, such as 35 lbs. wheat, 25 lbs. barley, 25 lbs. oats, and 20 lbs. old yellow corn, gradually shifting this as killing time approaches, by reducing the wheat and increasing the corn, until the mixture is more than 50% corn by the time the turkey is ready for the market.

Corn, wheat and oats are the primary grains used in fattening turkeys. One authority advocates starting the fattening period with a mixture of equal parts of these grains, gradually increasing the volume of corn until it makes up from two-thirds to as high as three-fourths of the ration at killing time.

Use of old corn is always recommended. A shift to new corn may cause difficulty, by causing digestive disturbances, and loss of weight instead of the desired juicy gains.

Grain and feed dealers frequently use this season for profitable advertising, offering turkeys as prizes in feeding contests. They are relatively inexpensive, yet highly appreciated prizes, long remembered by virtue of the season with which they are associated.

Prizes may be offered for guesses on the quantity of wheat, corn and oats a displayed turkey will consume in a stated fattening period. One of the factors that makes guessing difficult is the gradual shift in rations toward increased volume of yellow corn. Offering the displayed turkey in such instances draws a great deal of interest and consequent trade to the grain and feed dealer who makes the offering.

Agassiz, B. C.—"Dauntless Derreen," a White Leghorn pullet, matched the world record of No Drone 5-H, owned by W. Whiting of Port Kells, B. C., when she deposited the last of 357 eggs in 365 days, on Oct. 31. The eggs weighed 26½ oz. per doz.

Census figures demonstrate the dominant position of the north central states in poultry and egg production. Proximity to and relative cheapness of food give the northern states in general and the Corn Belt states in particular, a great advantage in the production of chickens both for sale as meat and for production of eggs.

Statistics show that 17 states in the Mississippi Valley supplied 94% of the dressed poultry received on the Boston market in 1932, 92% of that received in Philadelphia, 84% of that received in New York City, and 94% of the receipts in Chicago. The same states supplied 89% of the eggs for Boston, 74% of those in Philadelphia, 57% of those in New York, and 94% of those in Chicago.

Health Eggs Produced by Health Feeding

From 1,200 white leghorn pullets in a 30x120 ft. laying house, remodeled from a hog house, Creighton Bros., a partnership composed of Hobart and Russell Creighton, at Warsaw, Ind., have grown in 8 years to a commercial farm housing 8,000 laying birds, and a hatchery that turns out approximately 100,000 white leghorn chicks each season.

A large proportion of the output from the 8,000 layers moves to hotel, restaurant, and fancy trade at premium prices. Part of the reason is that the layers are kept under sanitary conditions, and, what is perhaps more important, they are fed to produce the health eggs the brothers claim to produce.

Hobart Creighton remarks: "It is very essential that the laying birds be fed a feed that contains all of the minerals and vitamins necessary. It not only keeps the birds in better condition but also produces eggs that carry a high food value. No egg can contain anything that is not in the feed. It has been definitely proved that the amount of vitamins in the eggs varies with the vitamin content of the feed used to produce the eggs. For this reason Creighton Brothers Health Eggs are produced from healthy hens that are fed a ration containing such ingredients as cod liver oil, dried milk, dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal, fish meal, potassium iodide, and yeast, which ordinarily are not found in laying rations."

Two things are gained from feeding birds rations that are completely balanced, containing not only the essentials to life, but the protective factors that supply more than a border line of vitamins and minerals. One is strong, healthy, productive birds. The other is a quality of eggs and meat that promotes the health of the people who eat them.

The vitamin A content of corn is associated with the yellow pigment. The deeper the pigment, the greater the vitamin A potency.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



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LAMAR, COLO.

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed.

In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight: 1½ lbs.

Price \$1.75 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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Chicago, Ill.

Winners at the International Egg Contest

"Emily," a droopy, bedraggled looking White Leghorn hen with molting feathers, took the individual championship blue ribbon at the International Egg Laying Contest at the Century of Progress, brought to a glorious close on Oct. 29. The contest, begun on May 29, closed 22 weeks of vigorous competition between 1,586 birds, of 20 breeds and varieties, housed in 122 separate units. The champion, No. 1 in pen No. 121, ran up 139.4 points in the 154 days by laying 133 eggs, averaging better than 24 oz. to the doz. She is owned by Eustace Coombs, Sedgwick, Kan.

Runner-up to the champion, was the Rhode Island Red hen, No. 7 in Pen No. 59, entered by the Massachusetts Record of Performance Ass'n of Spencer, Mass. She laid more eggs, producing 146 in the 154 days, but they averaged only 23 oz. per doz.

This contest, under the auspices of the National Poultry Council, promoted by Harvey C. Wood, manager of the Chicago Coliseum Poultry Exposition Ass'n, Louis Paul Graham, poultry breeder of Niles Center, Ill., and Prof. F. H. Stoneburn, who promoted the pioneer egg-laying contest on the grounds of the Connecticut Agricultural College, at Storrs, 22 years ago, had several outstanding features. The notes of E. S. Weisner, superintendent for the contest, explain:

The birds entered in this competition were received at the Contest Plant while in heavy production; however, some two months following the peak of production on the average poultry farm. They were housed on a location far from ideal. Pocketed among surrounding structures which inhibited free movement of air, on blow sand only a short distance from the lake itself, these birds were subjected to all the noises and abuse possible by the daily passing of a crowd of some 5,000 people.

Despite changes in environment, advancing season, change in feed, temperatures in excess of 100 degrees for several successive days without relief, and noises and disturbances, we were successful in obtaining an average of 80.1 eggs, scoring 81.0 points per bird—the equivalent of 52.1% production for the entire 154 days of the Contest.

The winning pen of the Contest is the A. J. O'Donovan entry of White Leghorns with a contest record of 1,094 eggs scoring 1165 points. Since the second week of the competition this pen has been the leading pen with greatly varying margins by points. Their supremacy was challenged on at least two occasions by the Coombs Poultry Farm entry, the second high pen, whose record for the 22 weeks is 1,043 eggs scoring 1104.55 points.

The winner of the heavy or dual-purpose breeds is the White Rock entry of Ramseys Hatcheries with 1,056 eggs scoring 1075.95 points. This group won their position by slowly moving up on the high list to become the leading pen of the section at the close of the 21st week. The second pen of the heavy section is the Single Comb Rhode Island Red entry of Flying Horse Farms, with a score of 1,052 eggs and 1068.15 points. They were strong contenders during the entire competition and were the high pen of the entire Contest the first week.

Vitamin A Recognition in Cod Liver Oil

In a series of tests with Rhode Island Red chicks, in the Health Products laboratories, vitamin A from cod liver oil increased the availability of vitamin D in poultry feeds, and proved more effective than similar amounts of vitamin A from yellow corn.

The experiment proved that the nutritional value of cod liver oil is not entirely in its Vitamin D. Part of it is due to vitamin A.

"Vitamin A in cod liver oil apparently has a definite catalytic effect on vitamin D," said Dr. Henry T. Mason, director of the biological laboratories. "The effectiveness of vitamin D for promoting calcification was increased in the presence of vitamin A from cod liver oil."

The greatest gain in weight and the best bone calcification, as determined by the percentage of ash in leg bones, occurred when both vitamin A and D from cod liver oil were present in normal amounts. The second best gain in weight

and in percentage of bone ash were found in the pen which received a normal amount of vitamin A from cod liver oil and a slightly subnormal amount of vitamin D.

Fish Meal in Poultry Feed

By HARRY W. TITUS, Washington, D. C.

Fish meal greatly resembles packinghouse by-products in its gross chemical composition. The protein content of the former is somewhat narrower in range than the latter, since it usually varies only between 50 and 70 per cent. The nutritive value of fish meal seems to depend greatly upon the nature of the raw material from which it is made. The residue from the extraction of oil from the oily species of fish, such as the menhaden, is usually not so good as the offal from the edible species. Much depends, also, upon the method of preparing the product for market, the flame-dried products being almost invariably inferior to those dried in a vacuum.

As a source of the vitamins A and B, fish meals are but little, if any, better than the packinghouse by-products. It should be stated at this point that the information on the vitamin content of fish meal is just as scanty as that on the vitamin content of the packinghouse by-products. Some of the fish meals contain small amounts of vitamin D but they cannot be depended upon as a source of this factor. The better fish meals usually contain an appreciable amount of vitamin G.

Their content of calcium and phosphorus is similar to that of meat-and-bone meal. They also contain some iodine but this is of but little moment excepting, perhaps, in the so-called goiterous sections.

Fish meal is a valuable supplement to the cereal grains and other products for much the same reason that the packinghouse by-products are. Some of the fish meals, however, cannot be fed to poultry in large amounts because of their effect on the flavor of the flesh and eggs. At the present time their chief limitation is their somewhat high cost to the poultryman.

A highly managed currency such as President Roosevelt contemplates will founder on rock of politics, declares Professor E. W. Kemmerer, the world's greatest authority on money. Instead of considering commodity values in a compensated dollar he approves the purchase and sale of gold only as a means of controlling value of the paper dollar.

Poultry Short Course at Purdue

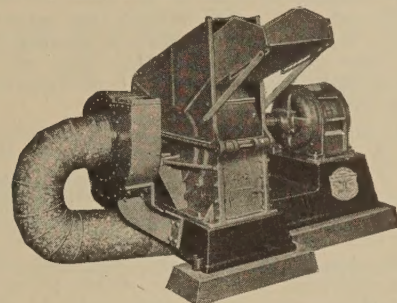
The 15th Annual Poultry Short Course, designed to give practical training which will enable poultrymen to solve their every-day problems and to conduct their businesses more efficiently, will be held at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 13-25. The course is open to anyone interested and expenses need not exceed \$20 in addition to railroad fare.

The latest information on feeding, poultry housing, breed improvement, marketing, sanitation, disease control and many other topics that are of practical value to poultry keepers, will be presented during the short course.

In former years students from fifteen states and even foreign countries have been enrolled. General farmers, commercial poultry farmers, hatcherymen, specialty breeders, produce buyers, feed manufacturers, supply dealers and others engaged in some kind of poultry work have attended the course in former years.

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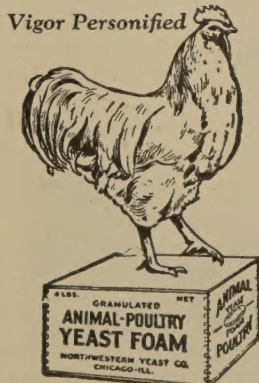
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Breeders who try out yeast feeds quickly notice the difference in feeding results. Their birds and stock grow faster,

are more fertile and have greater resistance to disease. Egg production and size of eggs are increased and period of production prolonged.

The whole yeast story is told in a very interesting booklet called "Solving the Feeding Problem." Write for a copy today. It will show you why yeast in your feeds will help you get and hold hundreds of new customers. Northwestern Yeast Company, Department X, 1750 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Reducing Power Costs in a Feed Plant

Reducing the consumption of power, the most expensive factor in the operation of feed grinding equipment, is a leading feature in the plant of the Altona Feed Mills, at Altona, Ill. Geo. E. Kroll, owner of the plant, and Carl Severine, the manager in charge of operation, credit the use of anti-friction bearings on all machinery and line-shafts with immense savings.

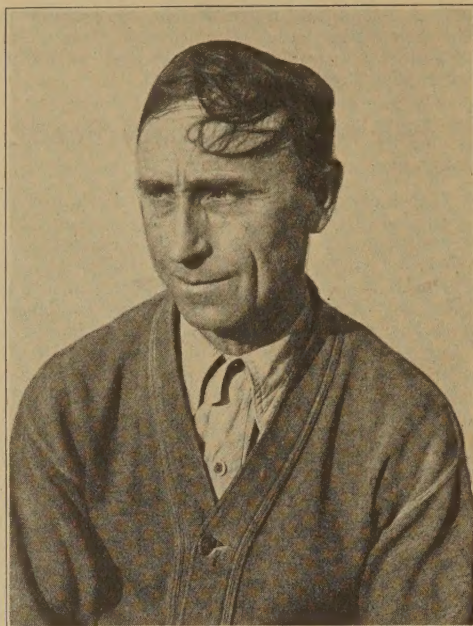
The plant is well equipped to facilitate and expedite the shipping and grinding of grain. The elevator is 36x40 ft. on the ground and 40 ft. to the bin floor. It has 10 hopper-bottomed overhead bins for storing and handling grain. In the driveway is a truck lift. A deep pit is so divided that with the use of one trap door ear corn may be directed thru a sheller and into the leg, or small grain may be run direct to the boot.

The one leg is fitted with an iron boot, and has 12x6 inch Buffalo cups on 16 inch centers; bolted to a 13-in. canvas belt. The leg is driven by a 7½ h.p. enclosed motor in the cupola, transmitting power thru belt, jack-shaft and chain drives. Thru this power transmission system the same motor runs a scalperator in the cupola over which corn is run after shelling to separate the grain from the husks and cobs. The shelled corn goes into a bin, the husks and cobs are spouted to a bin over the driveway, where they may be conveniently loaded into the conveyances of those who burn them.

At one side of the boot in the basement is the Western corn sheller, served by the Western ear-corn drag, and an improved crusher. Thru belts and lineshafts that turn on roller bearings these machines are all run by a 15 h.p. enclosed motor. The motor and the machines are fitted with SKF ball and Hyatt roller bearings so that the entire set-up, including two line shafts, may easily be pulled by the slight pressure of a thumb and forefinger on a belt.

Grinding is done thru a Jay Bee 3W hammer mill, direct-connected to a 75 h.p. enclosed motor. This machine is located on the working floor, and is served from either of several bins on the east side of the house thru spouting and shut-off gates.

On the back part of the working floor is an Ajax Oat Huller, run by a 3 h.p. enclosed motor. This machine has a small leg for ele-



Geo. E. Kroll, Galva, Ill.

vating the hulls and spouting them to a bin over the driveway for disposal.

Making it convenient to get around the plant, a modern safety manlift operates between the work floor and the cupola. All machinery is arranged for accessibility to avoid neglect, and the use of anti-friction bearings thruout the house makes Mr. Kroll's plant a model of efficiency in the use of power.

"The United States was founded on an individual—the American Citizen—and on his right to play, work and worship as he will. All our marvelous economic progress which is the wonder of the world, has been based on the individual; our nation's greatness grows from private enterprise."—Charles P. Clark.

Some officials of the A. A. A. are reported to be trying to swing sentiment to fixing a parity price for wheat, backed by a government wheat buying agency. They would create a government stabilizing body little if any different than the Grain Stabilization Corp. which heaped so much deserved criticism on the Hoover administration.

Sardine Oil a Vitamin D Carrier

By A. G. PHILIPS, formerly professor in charge poultry husbandry, Purdue University.

Modern research has discovered that the oil obtained from the cooking of sardine fish on the Pacific Coast is an excellent source of vitamin D and as satisfactory as that obtained from the livers of the cod fish. The first published report of this came from Nelson and Manning of the United States Bureau of Fisheries and has since been confirmed by the Experiment Stations of California, Oregon, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and New York.

Prof. F. E. Mussehl, head of the poultry department of the University of Nebraska, in reviewing some experimental work comparing sardine oil with cod liver oil, made the following statement in the January, 1933, issue of Poultry Science: "Sardine oil contains a sufficient amount of the antirachitic factor (vitamin D) to promote good calcification in chicks when fed at a one-half per cent level to supplement the basal ration used in these experiments."

Dr. Lewis W. Taylor, acting head of the poultry department of the University of California, in reporting the results of their research with sardine oil and cod liver oil, states: "The results from this experiment have never been published but showed conclusively that sardine oil properly prepared was equal in vitamin D potency to the best natural cod liver oil. Dr. Lepkovsky tells me that his experience in testing vitamin D potency of sardine oil has been that it is uniformly of high vitamin D potency."

Vitamin D is necessary in rations for poultry when access to plenty of direct sunlight is not available, in order that the birds may be able to properly assimilate and use the minerals they consume. In other words, we may give our poultry all the minerals they need in the form of oyster shell and bone meal, but if there is no vitamin D present, the mineral elements cannot be made available for digestion. Thin egg shells from hens and weak legs in chicks are the results.

The action of the ultra-violet rays from direct sunlight will cause birds and animals to make their own vitamin D, but in this day and age of modern poultry keeping we keep our birds away from the sun during a large part of their lives, expecting all the while that they will produce normally.

When no direct sunlight is available, some oil substitute must be added to the ration. Until recently cod liver oil was the popular source of vitamin D. Now sardine oil has come upon the market as a competitor, and from reports obtained, such as quoted above, there is no question as to its value.

With cool weather coming on it is time to inspect the office stove and see that its flues are clean for the cold season ahead.

Grain Elevator Exhibit Continued

The Chicago Board of Trade Directors have decided to keep open for an indefinite period the Elevator and Grain Exhibit located on the ground floor of the Board of Trade Building.

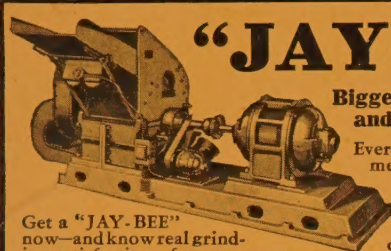
This exhibit has been viewed by over 200,000 visitors. Besides showing the progress in elevator construction from the earliest days of grain merchandising and shipping there is a display of samples of grain and seeds from the various states and grains from many foreign countries.

Grain products and derivatives are also shown as are the methods and paraphernalia used in grading grain.

The Fine "Balance" and the Class "A" Prime United States Standard Weights, which are the basis for the Grain Weights certified to by the Weighing Department of the Board of Trade, have been a subject of interest to those visitors who realize the importance of "Standard Accurate" weights.



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Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price \$5.25, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

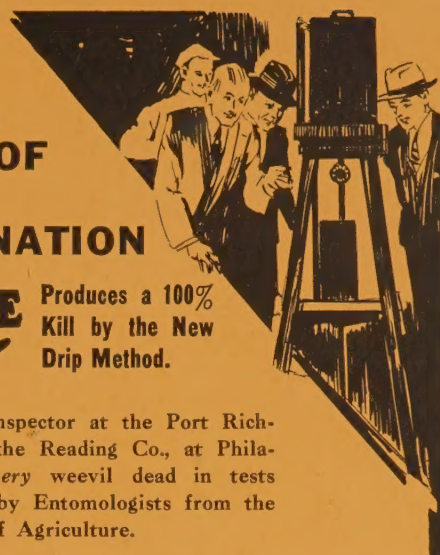
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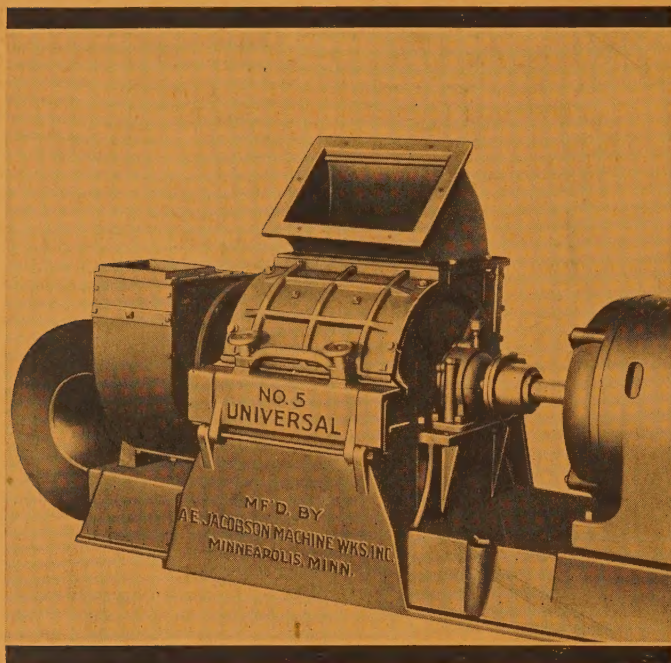
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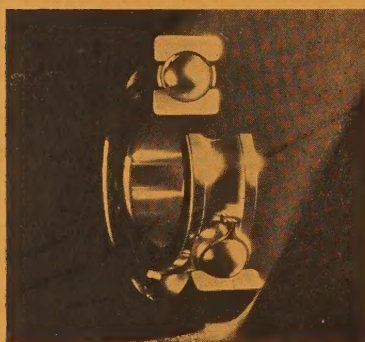
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On the Jacobson No. 5 Universal Grinder shown, made in three sizes for 40 to 100 H. P. motors, **SKF** Deep-Groove Ball Bearings are an important factor in keeping the machine at its highest efficiency. Ruggedness and reliability are absolutely essential on this large capacity grinder designed for big production. **SKF**'s do their part to maintain constant output at the lowest operating cost.



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